PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c. with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,843.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th Oct.	EGYPT	7912	.....	..
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN ...	9621
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th* ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	..
20th ,,	MALWA	10,883	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
18th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th* ,,	ARCADIA	7900	.....	...
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 528 ,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	9th Oct. 1909.
SOINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
OLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.
MASSILIA	9091	J. Thomson	5th Dec. 1909
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	21st Dec. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SOINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free sbetween Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 4th Oct.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
BULIMBA	2,510	Mon. 4th Oct.	11 a. m.	V.M. & D.**
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 7th Oct.	9 a. m.	C.Mandvi
LHASA	2,611	Fri. 8th Oct.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie,
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka,
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 4th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 9th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

4th October, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	28th Oct., 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	30th Dec. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Ringler	29th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Ringler	8th Nov. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Act. Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1909
Doc. BALDUINO	4,680	D. Maganzini	15th Nov. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Dec. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 140
Return tickets available two years	,, 900 *	,, 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next :—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 475	Rs. 712-8
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge. The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be :—1st Class Rs. 703, and 2nd Class Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Rebitto	15th Nov. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Dec. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

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CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD. }
PICKFORDS, LD. } LONDON.
SUTTON & CO. }

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY, For James' Douglas, Esq, 5, Apply Box No. 498, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office,

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHEE, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch, HOWRAH, (Calcutta), MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Honolulu
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Penang	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchun	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE is now OPENED at MUMBADEVI.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director,

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WATCHES

WE
COMPETE
FOR
QUALITY
NOT
PRICE.
PLAIN
OR
COMPLICATED.

NICKEL, SILVER, GOLD.

Watch & Clock Catalogue on Application.

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Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc,
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

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Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Kelar and Karachi.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

Don't be Misled!

Cheap tyres are not good tyres.

DUNLOPS

are advanced in price so that

QUALITY

may be maintained.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles. ... ... Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
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"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. **BOMBAY.**

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of the Electric Installation, Machinery and Plant, &c., of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, from No. 2, Green Street, Fort, to Tamarind Lane, Fort. Intending Tenderers may inspect both these premises any day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Tenders should be submitted as early as possible to The General Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Limited, who reserves to himself the right to reject any Tender without assigning any cause.

POONA NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

MONDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 6th September 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, BURMA.

WANTED on the 1st January, 1910, for temporary service in Burma a qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER possessing European or Indian University Medical Degrees or qualifications. The appointment will extend up to 3 years, subject to six months' notice on either side. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 500 per mensem and no allowances besides pay will be given. The appointment is non-pensionable and carries with it no claim to leave allowances. The candidate selected to fill the appointment will be placed in Medical charge of Tharrawaddy District with headquarters at the town of Tharrawaddy, and will not be liable to transfer during the period of his engagement. He will ordinarily be required to spend a portion of every month on tour in the Tharrawaddy District. While in service, he will be subject to rules regarding duties, control and discipline applicable to Civil Surgeons already in the service.

2. Applications with copies of diplomas, certificates and testimonials together with certificate of physical fitness for Government service granted by a Commissioned Medical Officer of Civil Surgeon, should be submitted to the Undersigned not later than the 1st November 1909.

3. Civil Assistant Surgeons already in permanent Government service, may apply through their official superiors for this appointment which is open to them. Should a Civil Assistant Surgeon be selected to fill the appointment, he will be seconded on the establishment of the Province to which he belongs and will be allowed to retain for a period of three years the option to return to the Subordinate Medical Service. During this period he will be regarded as detached on temporary duty, within the meaning of Article 376 of the Civil Service Regulations, and if he returns to the Subordinate Medical Service within three years, his service will count for pension; the pay of his substantive appointment being taken into account under Article 490, Civil Service Regulations in calculating his pension.

Particular attention is required to the fact that COPIES of certificates, testimonials, etc. are required and not originals. In the event of this warning being disregarded, the undersigned will not be responsible for any loss that may occur. In the event of ORIGINALS of certificates, etc., being required for reference, the applicant concerned will be specially addressed. Should the applicant not receive a reply to his application within a month of its receipt in the office of the undersigned, it should be understood the application has not been favourably considered.

E. H. L. SEPPINGS,
Personal Assistant,
for Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.

n.s.26.8.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 624 of 1908.

SHIVNATH ASSAWA and Another ... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

BHAIDAS VALLABHDAS and Others... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1909, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

All that the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the 1st and 2nd Defendants Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas in the undermentioned property, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage and building erected thereon, situate at Walkeshwar in the Registration Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and ninety-three square yards be the same, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Harkness Hill Road, on the South partly by a public passage and partly by property of Jetha Doongersey, on the East by a public passage, and on the West by other property belonging to the estate of the said Calliandas Kirparam, deceased, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 572, and New No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21 A, 2224, New Survey No. 7240, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3231, and Street No. 6.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government vacant land with the fruit and other trees growing and standing thereon and including the well thereon situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill without the Fort, on the North side of the Doongersey Road within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirteen square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, formerly forming a portion of a larger piece of vacant land admeasuring four thousand eight hundred and two square yards or thereabouts, belong to the said Chaturbhooj Govindjee, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas and partly by the property of the late Callaindas Kirparam, on or towards, the South and East by the said Doongersey Road and on or towards the West by a passage two feet in width, separating the said hereditaments and premises now in description from the remaining portion of the said vacant piece of land belonging to the said Chatoorbhuj Govindjee of which they formerly formed a part and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No D 2718, Old Survey No. 1-7253, and Registered in the Books of the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3158 3158 and 3160, and Street Nos. 14, 22 and 24

THIRDLY.—All that vacant piece or parcel of land situate at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-eight square yards forty-three of a square yard, and bounded as follows:—On the North, South and East by other property of the said purchasers Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the West by the property belonging to the estate of the said Calliandas Kirparam and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, and New No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21, A/24, A/22, and New Survey No. 7240, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 3232, and Street No. D 8 and 10.

N.B.—The three plots above described now form one piece of land admeasuring 4,044 square yards or thereabouts, whereon is standing a bungalow with outhouses bearing Municipal D Ward Nos. 3231, 3232, 3153, 3268 and 3160, Street Nos. 6 D, 3, 10, 14, 22 and 24, and the said land and bungalow were till recently in the occupation of the tenants of the 1st and 2nd Defendants and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PESTANJEE RUSTIM, KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 26th day of August, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI.
Acting Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "ISLANDA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer has ARRIVED in Bombay, on 2nd instant and is discharging her cargo in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to Survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

2nd October, 1909.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HONORARY SURGEON to be FILLED up in November, 1909. Applications should be sent to the undersigned by the 15th October, 1909.

H.P. DIMMOCK, M.D., Lieut-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Senior Medical Officer,
J. J. Hospital.

THE TRICUMDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation.)

THE UNDERSIGNED in consultation with Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal (Mortgagee) invites offers for the purchase of the Tricumdas Mills (including land, buildings, machinery, etc). In case he considers any offer to be fair and proper one he will lay it before the Court for sanction that it should be accepted. For further particulars apply to the undersigned,

R. D. SETHNA,
Official Liquidator.

High Court, Bombay.
2nd October, 1909.

RE LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

In Liquidation.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the abovenamed Company will, with the consent of the Bank of Bombay, sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY next the 9th instant, at 4 P.M. at the Mill premises the following goods. The goods will be open to inspection every day between 12 noon and 4 P.M.

The cotton will be sold on the usual Colaba terms.

Particulars of the yarn and cotton held by the Bank of Bombay on account of Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co, Ltd.

YARN.

Counts.	Bales.
6¼	38
6	16
10¼	1
12	168
14	25
16	3
20¼	22
2/14	24
20	36
2/16	47
2/20	16
22	8
Total Bales...	404

COTTON.
7 Bales.
MILL STORES
Coal about 1,600 tons.

R. D. SETHNA,
Liquidator.

BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

High Court,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1909.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MEDICINES and SUNDRIES, Empty Packing Cases, Mutton Suet, straw and covering and dammering will be received by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, up to 12 noon on the 1st November, 1909.

Written application must be made for tender and schedule forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1 per set.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

F. E. SWINTON, MAJOR I. M. S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Government,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

UNITED PROVINCES EXHIBITION ALLAHABAD 1910.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, on a scale commensurate with the importance of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, will be held in December, 1910, at Allahabad, for the display of machinery new appliances and manufacturing prosesses.

The following will be the chief Courts:—

1. Agriculture.
2. Fine and applied Arts.
3. Textiles.
4. Wood, stone and metal.
5. General industries.
6. Engineering.
7. Education.
8. Forests.
9. Ladies' work.
10. Amusements

The preliminary prospectus is now ready and can with all other information, be obtained from

THE SECRETARY,
United Provinces Exhibition,
Allahabad.

"TOWN KIT."

FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 22-8 complete
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Suit @ Rs. 15-8 Do.
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Experienced
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Apply for samples and self-measure-forms, To

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new Mrs L ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

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OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail, A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 3 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

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WANTED At once FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, not less than three bedrooms. Apply Major KEILY, 125th Rifles, Watson's Annexe.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6]

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Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

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Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
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THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
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Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

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Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

		Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

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They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

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Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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RECITAL OF SACRED MUSIC

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ON

THURSDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, AT 6-30 P. M.

Collection in Aid of the

CHURCH IMPROVEMENT FUND.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND........... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000'00
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a large quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, sofas, easychairs, dumbwaiter, almirahs, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, iron safes, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mrs. A. M. J. Mason, such as teak cot, dressing table, chairs, chest of drawers, mattress, etc.

Under instructions from Bai Nandagaori Hiralal D. Saraya, the mortgagee in possession, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Patterson and Co.

1 Cask Whisky.
8 Cases Champagne. (ullaged.)
6 Cases Old Tom and Gin (ullaged).

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Upperstoried Pucca Built Furnished Bungalow, situate at Toongar Hill, Poona Road, at Lanowlee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 786 of 1909.

Laljee Thakersey and Co.,

vs.

Tricumdass Dwarkadass and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following valuable bungalow with an extensive well, laid out garden, a large fresh water well with a wind mill and water pipes laid on, fully furnished with elegant rich furniture made to order by Wimbridge, consisting of drawing, dining rooms and bedrooms with complete modern conveniences, and tiled flooring and outhouses and extensive stabling, etc., situated within half a mile from the Railway station in the healthiest and most picturesque part of the Hill.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY,

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mauze Toongarle Turf Maval, in the district of Poona, being a part of Survey No. 88, new Revision Survey No. 3, containing by admeasurement 36 gunthas more or less in the registration sub-district of Mawal and bounded on or towards the west and north-west by a cart road, on or towards the south by a road leading from Bombay to Poona, on or towards the east by a Nala together with buildings and structures standing thereon which said premises were lately in the occupation of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi and are now in the possession of the Receiver.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mouze Toongarle aforesaid, forming part of the said Survey No. 88, New Revision Survey No. 3, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and two and a half Gunthas, more or less, and bounded on the north by the land formerly belonging to Mr. Cleveland and now belonging to the estate of Damodar Lakhmidas, Lakhmidas Khimji, on or towards the south, east, north-east and west by a strip of land intended for a road and now made into a road with the upper-storied bungalow standing thereon which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi deceased and are now in the possession of the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors to the Receiver, at their Office in Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 18th October, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Soondrabai, consisting of gold and silver trinkets, Edison's phonograph with records, lamps, utensils, chairs, coins, &c., also Re estate of ... Narayen, such as gold ring, patlies, wajartik, ear-flowers, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th October, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 64-66,
Case No. 489, Nowrojee Hill.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th October, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
21 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 435 BAGS RAPESEED.

High Court Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 857 of 1909.

Joharmul Mulchand ....Plaintiff.

vs.

C. J. De Metracopula and Morarji Jeram and Co. ....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Ashram Gambhirchand, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to and in terms of the order made by the High Court in the above suit on the 23rd of September, 1909, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1909, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the godown at Poona Street, otherwise called the Clive Road, opposite the Prince's Dock, 435 bags of Rapeseed.

SALE OF 215 BAGS RAPESEED.

High Court Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 859 of 1909.

Joharmal Mulchand ....Plaintiff.

vs.

J. C. De Metracopula and Champsi Bhaga and Co...Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Ashram Gambhirchand, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to and in terms of the order made by the High Court in the above suit on the 23rd of September, 1909, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1909, at p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the godown at Poona Street, otherwise called the Clive Road, opposite the Prince's Dock, the following 215 bags of Rapeseed.

SALE OF 1,000 BAGS RAPESEED.

High Court Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, Suit No. 858 of 1909.

Joharmal Mulchand .... Plaintiff.

vs.

J. C. De Metracopula and Ramji Lalji...... and Co...Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Ashram Gambhirchand, the receiver appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to and in terms of the order made by the High Court in the above suit on the 23rd September, 1909, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1909, at (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the go-down at Poona Street, otherwise called the Clive Road, opposite the Prince's Dock, the following:—

1,000 Bags Rapeseed.

CONDITIONS OF SALE REGARDING THE ABOVE LOTS OF RAPESEED.

The purchaser shall have to pay a deposit of Rs. 300 per 100 bags at the time of knocking down the lot to him and the balance shall be paid on delivery of the goods sold.

The purchaser shall at his own costs weigh over and take delivery of the goods within seven days from the date of the sale.

The goods will remain on account and at the risk of the purchaser from the moment they are knocked down to him.

The goods shall be open for inspection one day before the date of sale and shall be sold in one or more lots and may be determined at the time of the sale.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhubhai Kamdar and Chothubhai, the Receiver's attorney at their office, at Esplanade Road, Fort.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th October, 1909.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 53 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

DICK'S PATENT

CANVAS AND BALATA
BELTING.
THE BEST BELTS
for
Mills, Factories
and
Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS:—
W CROWDER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

WANTED.

FINANCIAL PARTNER or PARTNERS, to join advertiser and work a paying mineral concession. Share in undertaking to broker capable of forming a syndicate.—Apply, Box No. 2422, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

FOR the G. I. P. Railway School at Bhusawal a MATHEMATICAL TEACHER on Rs. 40 per mensem with an Annual Bonus from Government Grant-in-Aid. Apply with full particulars of age, qualifications and copies of certificates to the SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

ABOUT 4,000 square feet of office room over the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Parry Smith & Co, open to West, North and East. Particulars from:—

LEACH & WEBORNY.
Rampart Row.
Bombay.

ST. PAULI "GIRL" BRAND.
PILSENER, LAGER, HOCH AND MUNCHENER BEERS

Have a WORLD-WIDE reputation and are supplied to Officers' Messes, Clubs, Royal Indian Marine Ships, Hotels, Restaurants and to a large private Clientele all over INDIA.

BRIGHT, SPARKLING, WHOLESOME.

DEVEREUX AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTIES, situated at Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Grant Road, Parel, Worlee, Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Dadar, Mahim, &c., &c., and VACANT PLOTS at different localities. For further particulars apply to—

MESSRS. S. P. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 22 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 0	8 0
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 0-12
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

			Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	...	...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	...	...	„ 4	„ 5

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 1ST OCT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 2ND OCT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	83 1/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes...	97 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	97 3/4	un chgd	
3½ do. Govt Securities...	63 1/16	un chgd	
*Bar Silver in London	23 3/4	un chgd	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4	un chgd	
Silver in New York	51 3/8	un chgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·13 1/2	un chgd	
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·40		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·85 7/8	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un chgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	1/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un chgd	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/11 3/8	un chgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 7-8d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras, Rs. 4,30,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Firm.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 60,000
Silver to Calcutta ... ... £ 40,000
Gold to Calcutta ... ... £ 10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ... Fair demand, steady.
Futures ... ... Quiet but steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 6,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... .
Imports ... ...6,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·29—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1-16 unchgd.
*Called 2,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
7·01	6·98	6·97	6·96	
+05	+08	+05	+05	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
6·95	6·95	6·94	6·94	6·93
+05	+06	+05	+05	

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 62,000 Bales
Do. do. last year ... ... 46,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 23,000 "
Do to Continent ... ... 47,000 "
Spot Cotton—13·55+35
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·37+19 } Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. March 13·41 new position.

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—13 3-16
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·21+17
Do. do. Mar. 13·51 new position.
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London—11,160 bales.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	384,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain ...	99,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	229,000
Week's Exports to Japan ...	2,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	455,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports ...	215,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ... ... d. 5 15-32
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.— London ... ... d. 5 5-32
Coconada Ginned—C. I. F.— London ... ... d. 5 9-32

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—44 7-8 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 3-4 Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg—Sellers.

Linseed :—
Linseed Argentine La Plata 48 3-4—Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 1-4 unchgd.
Metals :—
Copper Braziers £69
Yellow Metal ... ... 6 1-32d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [2ND OCT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Gold Bullions	Rs. 76,800	London	G Runchordas
1 Box Sovs	42,000	do	Hongkong Bank
379 Bars Silver...	6,74,934		
266 Bars Silver...	4,88,941	do	Yokohama Bank
162 Bars Silver.	2,96,136	do	Comptoir National
1 Box Sovs	2,250	Suez	M O Chandbhoy
5 Boxes Sovs......	11,015	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins......	62,396		
18 Packages Sovs.	12,180	Jeddah	
Gold Coins ...	1,765		
Silver Dollars.	29,280		
Rupees	1,165		
3 Bundles Rupees	3,000	C Mandvie	M Mackanzie & Co
2 Bundles Silver Dollars	2,500	Karachi	D Khimjee

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 30th September, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	25	29,623
B. B. & C. I. Railway	28	32,893

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent, " 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 3 per cent. " 20th July.

Money :—
Three per cent. per annum at the outside can be obtained from the Banks for deposit for 3 months fixed.

Exchange :—
The Exchange Market is firm. Rates are 1s. 4d. for Telegraphic Transfers as well as Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. Being Saturday, there was very little doing. Far Eastern rates are practically unchanged.

We quote :—
T. T. on London 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft 1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 months' sight ...1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 138 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 130
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 173

Government Paper :—
This market opened at 94 7-16 for the 2nd November settlement, was down to 94 3 8, but rallied to 94 7-16 at which there were sellers at the close. Cash Paper kept in demand at a premium of 3-16 per cent. A small business was put through to-day. There were buyers in Calcutta in the forenoon at 94 9-16 for cash and 94 7-16 one month's forward delivery.

We quote :—
Cash ... Rs. 94-10 } Sellers.
1st Settlement ... " 94-7 }

Bullion:—
Bar silver underwent no change in London yesterday, the closing quotations being 23 3-4 for ready as well as 2 months' forward delivery, the tone of the market at the close being firm. Private telegrams stated that a moderate business was done and that the buying orders were chiefly from China. The American rate was unaltered at 51 3-8. Our local market opened at 60-1, ex-duty, for ready as well as October delivery, improved to 60-3, but receded to 60-1 owing to the sales by the dealers. The November settlement kept 2 annas higher. A fair business was transacted to-day.

The following are the prices for Gold Bars :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	7	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	1	3
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	1	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	1	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	4	0a

a Quiet.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Yesterday evening the market was easier, particularly for early deliveries of Bengals for which rates were Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 below the morning quotations. To-day, owing to the more favourable advices from America, there has been a steadier feeling in the market, and there has also been a considerable improvement in the demand, exporters having done a large business at Colaba this afternoon. At the close the market is steady and Bengals are firm with an upward tendency. Closing quotations are as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...294	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...275	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...262	Jan. 1910
Fine M.G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	255	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	...250	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	...250	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	...239	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	...230 1-2	" "
Fine. M. G. Khandeish	...239/40	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...230	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...236/7	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...241/2	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...212	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns —	...262	Apl-May "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...274	" "

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 2,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
7·06	7·03	7·01	7·01	
+05	+05	+04	+05	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July.
7·00	7·00	6·99	6·99	6·98
+05	+05	+05	+05	+05.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with a fair demand.
We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 8 6 B. T.
Oct. ... ... " 8 15 6 B. T.
April-May ... " 8 4 6 "

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet and prices are almost unchanged as under :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore...Rs. 6 12 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow " ... " 7 3 0 "
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... " 7 5 0 "
Brown Delhi, April-May ... " 7 2 6 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 42 0 0
White Khandeish... ... " 46 0 0
Black Gadak ... ... " 39 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 35 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Poppyseed :—
October. ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 B. T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 31 8 0
October ... ... " 6 7 0
Apl.-May ... ... " 6 0 0
Tone—Quiet and easier.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 23 0 0
Dec.-Jan. ... ... " 22 4 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed:—
October-Nov. ... ... Rs. 5 14 0 B. T.
Tone—Easier.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet with little doing as under :—
White Delhi, Oct. ... ... Rs. 5 14 0 B.T.
White-Delhi, April-May ... " 5 4 6 "
Soft red... ... ... " 37 0 0 "

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—
Bombay 1,475
India 65 1-2
Indian Specie 51 1-2

Mills :—
Crescent 87 1-2
David ... ... — 408 1-2
Empress... 245
Kohinoor... 710
Manockji Petit 3,375
Standard 1,070

Presses :—
New Mofussil 775

Miscellaneous:—
Alcock Ashdown & Co 285
Bamankua Manganese 8
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary 100
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference 149
Colaba Land and Mill ... 1,115
Delhi Flour Mill ... ... 128 C. D.
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 14

Railways:—
Ahmedabad-Prantej 605
Tapti-Valley 430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,027	bales.
Wheat	1,821	cwts.
Linseed	768	"
Rapeseed	2,159	"
Gingellyseed	2,359	"
Poppyseed...	531	"
Groundnuts	157	"
Castorseed ...	4,522	"
Rice	3,130	"
Myrabollams	477	"
Cottonseed ..	3,683	"
Mowraseed...	1,895	"
Gram	1,065	"
Joowar	322	"
Maize	168	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, OCT. 2.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 3.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 1/8	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4	un chgd	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/16	un chgd	
*Bar Silver in London	23 3/4	un chgd	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4	un chgd	
Do. In New York	51 3/8	un chgd	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1/2		·01
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·40 1/2	·01 1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 7/8		
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st Apl.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	2 1/4	un chgd	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/2	un chgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8	un chgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	7/8	1-8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un chgd	
Bar Gold (per oz)	77/11 3/8	un chgd	

*Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm.
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England .... £60,000 for Egypt.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—
Spots ... ... Quiet but steady.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.*
Imports ... ... 2,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·35+06
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 10 3-16+1-8
Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales.
* 1,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
7·05	7·01	7·01	7·00	
+04	+03	+04	+04	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
7·00	6·99	6·99	6·99	6·98
+05	+04	+05	+05	+05

New York:—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...62,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 7,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... 1,000 "
Spot Cotton—13·60+05
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·35—02 } Advanced early on limited offering and declined later partially under realizing.
Do. do. Mar. 13·40—01

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—13 3-16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Dec. 13·22+01
Do. do. Mar. 13·52+01
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London—

	Bales.
Cotton Total Visible Supply	2,280,000
Cotton Total Visible Supply East Indian	90,000
" Quantity in Sight	1,430,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	66,000 Bales
"	Sold on Speculation	1,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	3,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	71,000 "
"	Actual Exports	5,000 "
"	Week's Imports	23,000 "
"	Stock	623,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	100 "
"	Sold on Speculation	nil.
"	Sold for Exportation	nil.
"	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	400 "
"	Actual Exports	200 "
"	Week's Imports	nil.
"	Stocks	5,000 "
Afloat	American	170,000 "
"	Indian	6,000 "

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—29 7-8—Oct.-Nov.—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Done—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujrat, per 416lbs, 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 3-4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—41 3-4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 50 7-8—Oct.-November—Hamburg—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—48 7-8—Oct.-Nov.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F India 13s. 6d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber—8s.—Sellers.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 28th Sept., 1909, as compared with the statement of 21st Sept. 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 21. Rs.	a.	p.	Sept. 28. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,68,00,000	0	0	1,68,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,48,78,027	7	5	1,67,05,437	15	9
Other Deposits, &c	17,79,04,420	6	2	17,71,06,892	14	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,31,622	12	2	10,31,897	9	8
Sundries	11,74,397	8	5	12,05,747	12	1
Rs ..	23,16,88,468	2	2	23,28,49,976	4	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,71,61,946	0	0	2,77,12,962	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	69,23,550	0	0	59,55,380	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,58,10,242	3	11	3,60,10,867	4	8
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,31,97,117	15	2	4,49,61,571	6	1
Bills discounted, &c	2,59,47,327	10	6	2,68,22,294	12	5
Balances with other Banks ...	45,17,154	0	7	28,17,021	9	5
Bullion	3,830	12	0	3,830	12	0
Dead Stock	20,57,936	14	1	20,58,397	4	1
Stamps	13,891	6	1	13,936	4	1
Sundries	2,47,004	0	3	2,29,227	8	5
	14,58,80,000	14	7	14,65,85,488	13	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office.. Cash, &c., at Branches ...	8,58,08,467	3	7	8,62,64,487	7	3
	23,16,88,468	2	2	23,28,49,976	4	5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	12,34,614	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	5,92,796	do.
Other Deposits	7,97,528	Decrease.
Post Bills	1,00,275	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,17,154	Decrease.
Loans	2,00,625	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	17,64,454	do.
Mercantile Bills	8,74,967	do.
Cash at Head Office	37,12,689	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	41,68,710	Increase.

Percentage 44·00.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

On Saturday evening 3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper 94·9.

Shares.—Coal.—Kosoonda and Nyadee are at Rs. 28 to 28 1-8.

Jute.—Baranagore (Ord.), at Rs. 61½ to Rs. 62 ; Clive Mills (Ord.), at Rs. 53; Howrah Mills (A-Pref.), at Rs. 112 ; Kanknarrah Co. (Ord.), at Rs. 133 ; Kelvin (Pref.), at Rs. 101.

A CURIOUS funeral practice was alluded to by the medical officer of health at the last meeting of the Warmley Rural District Council. He said it was a common custom in the district to keep a body for some nine or ten days, so as to have a Sunday burial. The body was usually kept on show in the best parlour and seen by numbers of people, and in cases where deaths were due to infectious disease this was a certain way of spreading it. He suggested that the council should circulate hand-bills calling attention to the fact that it was illegal to keep the bodies of persons who had died from infectious disease for more that forty-eight hours. No one showing a desire to act on the proposal, the subject dropped.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

POONA.

DEATH.

HALLER—September 30, at Poona, Kate, dearly loved wife of H. M. Haller, G. I. P. Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DODWELL—September 30, at Madras, the wife of H. Dodwell, of a son.

LINCOLN—September 26, at Lahore, the wife of L. Lincoln, Assistant Engineer, Bhatinda, of a daughter.

ORANGE—September 28, at Closeburn, Simla, the wife of Hugh W. Orange, of a daughter.

SIDDALL—September 16, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Captain J. R. Siddall, Inniskilling Dragoons, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACLEAN—HOGG—September 20, in the College Church, Madras, by the Rev. Wm. Skinner, D. D., assisted by the Rev. P. B. Ragaviah, B.A., James Hair Maclean, Missionary of the United Free Church of Scotland, Conjeeveram, to Ella Thallon, daughter of Robert Hogg, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

NAIRN—September 30, at Poonmudi, Travancore, the wife of James Valentine Nairn.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m., Sun sets. 6h. 25m., High water, 2-33m., 2-27a.; Low water, 8-23m., 8-28a.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Meeting of the Debenture holders of the Lukhmidas Khimji S. and W. Company, Oriental Building, 3-30 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p.m.
Sports St. Mary's School, Byculla.

Maxim : "A man loses his time that comes early to a bad bargain."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, October 5.—Sports St. Mary's School, Byculla. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p. m. Sun rises 6h. 30m.; Sun sets 6h. 25m. High water 3-30m. 3-16a. Low water, 9-24m. 9-18a.

Wednesday, October 6.—Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m. Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-20 p. m. Sun rises 6h. 31m. Sun sets 6h. 24m High water 4-43m.; 4-22a. Low water 11-7m, 10-34a.

A LIFE MEMBER.—Mr. Rutton J. Tata has been elected a life member of the Calcutta Indian Society of Oriental Arts.

MEMBER OF THE INDIA COUNCIL.—Mr. K. G. Gupta, Member of the Secretary of State's India Council, is expected to come to this country at the end of next month.

A "PUNDIT" AS A DIRECTOR OF A BANK.—Rao Bahadur Pundit Sookhdev Prasadji, C.I.E., has consented to be on the Board of Directors of the Bombay Merchants' Bank. A branch of the Bank has been opened at Mumbadevi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on the 9th instant. Parcel mail for Netherlands, India, closes at 1-30 p.m. at the new G. P. O. on the same day.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE CORPORATION.—At the ratepayers' election for the Bombay Corporation next year, Mr. Rahimbhoy Joosub has come forward to stand for the Mandvi Ward. Mr. Rahimbhoy is the chairman of the Brush Manufacturing Company, and a Director of some of the Joint Stock Companies of Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer "Hardinge," Commander A. Balfour, R.I.M., sailed on Saturday for Aden, with the 108th Infantry, and details, consisting of 9 officers, 3 ladies, 1 infant ; 7 warrant officers, 3 women 6 children ; 17 native officers, 868 non-commissioned officers and men, 16 women, and 21 children, 41 followers, and 10 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—Lt.-Col. and Mrs. H. T. H. Hay, 108th Infantry, Major and Mrs. E. Saulez, 108th Infantry, Major and Mrs. Fellows and infant, 108th Infantry, Captain C. P. C. E. Field, 108th Infantry, Lieut. B. S. T. McMurray, 108th Infantry, Lieut. M. L. A. Gompertz, 108th Infantry, Lieut, H. J. T. Hamer, 108th Infantry, Lieut. P. I. R. Sandilands, 108th Infantry, and Lieut. R. Knowles, I.M.S.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :— In consequence of certain remarks made in Court last Saturday at the hearing of the petition for winding up the Company, Mr. Gordhundas Khatav withdrew his offer to guarantee payment of a moiety of the debts of the Company. This naturally caused considerable disappointment to the creditors and shareholders of the Company and an influential deputation consisting of Messrs Lakhmidas Bhimji, Madhavdas Amersey, J. H. Dunkerley, Morarji Canji Matani, Ardesir Lowji Setna, Nanibhai Goculbhai, N. H. Navsariwalla, Framroz Rustomji Khajottia, Dhunjibhai Datuwala and others waited upon Mr. Gordhundas yesterday and requested him to re-consider the matter. The deputation represented to Mr. Gordhundas that the scheme based on his offer had been hailed by the general body of creditors with great relief and was such as to benefit not only the creditors but also the shareholders and that by carrying it through Mr. Gordhundas would earn the gratitude of a very large number of persons. We are glad to learn that Mr. Gordhundas has promised to reconsider the matter and give a definite reply to-day, and that the members of the deputation are in full hopes of getting a favourable answer.

The Art of Cake-making at Home
It is simple nowadays.
To do the raising and ensure light and dainty cakes use two ounces, of "the SURE raising powder"—
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
—to one pound of ordinary flour.
Home baking with 'Paisley Flour' is not only more wholesome, but costs less than buying from the shop or using cake mixtures.
'Paisley Flour' is sold in tins, with many interesting recipes.
BROWN & POLSON make it.

WEDDING AT BANDRA.

Edwards—Riches.

NINA THEA HURRY RICHES, only daughter of the late Mr. Cuthbert Hurry Riches and Mrs. Scott Smith of Pali Hill, Bombay, was married on Saturday afternoon to Osborne George Edwards, M.I.C.E. Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, only son of Mr. Osborne A. G. Edwards, M.I.C.E., and Mrs. Edwards of "The Elms," East Crigh, Hampshire, England. Great interest was taken in the event, both the bride and bridegroom being very popular among their large circle of friends within Bombay and up-country. The bride, who looked very handsome, was attired in a beautiful white oriental satin dress relieved with silver and wore a veil of orange blossoms and a pearl and peridot necklace and pendant, the gift of the bridegroom's father and mother. She also carried a shower bouquet of orange blossom and the veil worn was that worn by the bridegroom's mother at her wedding. The only bridesmaid was Miss Reed of Pali Hill who wore a pretty dress of blue crepe-de-chine and hat to match and a pearl brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of pink and white flowers. Many of the dresses worn by those present were very handsome and perfect. The bride's mother was attired in a handsome French robe of silk muslin and hat to match and a shower bouquet. The bride entered the Church on the arm of Mr. Scott Smith (step-father) and the congregation sang the hymn the "Voice that Breathed O'er Eden." Dr. Phillip E. Stallard (late of St. Thomas's Hospital London) carried out the duties of bestman. The little Church (All Saints, Bandra), which was crowded to its utmost capacity, looked very pretty, and was tastefully decorated for the occasion by Mrs Traill and Mrs Redford, the friends of the bride. The service at the Church was conducted by the Rev. Hammerton of Bombay assisted by the Rev. A. L. G. Wardell, Government Chaplain of Saugor, C. P. The bride and bridegroom left the Church to the strains of the Wedding March. Mr. Heugh Symons very kindly placed his residence on Pali Hill at the disposal of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Smith and the latter held a very largely attended reception at 5 o'clock—over 100 guests being present at the reception. The reception hall was handsomely and tastefully decorated by Mrs Webb. The handsome presents were the object of much admiration, and numbered over 100. At about 6 o'clock the bride and bridegroom left by motor-car for Bombay en route for Deolali, where Mr. J. E. Dallas, Senior Government Inspector for Railways, has placed his residence, "Berkley House," at their disposal for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was brown silk, the hat and veil to match.

The following is the list of presents :—Mr. and Mrs. Allum, silver sugar basin and sifter ; Mr. and Mrs. Aitcheson, table centre ; Mr. and Mrs. Algie, silver toilet box ; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Anderson, crumb scoop (silver) ; Mr. Annette (England), silver cigarette case ; Dr. Ambler silver entree dish ; Mr and Mrs Beecroft, pair of silver sweet dishes ; Mr Bishop, pair of silver vases ; Mr Shapurjee Broacha and Mrs Bennett, pair of gold expanding bracelets with pearl moon and stars ; bridegroom to bride, dressing case and pendant ; Mr and Mrs Barnett, pair of cruet-stands ; Mr and Mrs Bernard Cook, silver mounted oil and vinegar stand ; Mr. Bonner, thermos flask ; Mr. and Mrs Clayton, a Maltese lace bertha ; Revd and Mrs Crichton, silver mounted oil and vinegar stand ; Mr Chambers, silver sweet dishes ; Messrs Cassells, Abney, and Cole, thermos flask in case ; Mr Dallas, table centre and doilies ; Mr and Mrs DeMonte, silver rose bowl ; Mr D Austin Cook (England), gong (silver, mounted. horns) ; Mr and Mrs Edwards (England), cheque to bridegroom ; Mr. and Mrs Edwards (England), pearl and peridot pendant with chain to bride ; Mr. and Mrs. Fairley Watson, silver powder box ; Mr. Fowle. pair of silver entree dishes ; Mr. F. C. Fowle (jun.), silver toast rack ; Mr. Fox (England), silver butter dish ; Mr. and Mrs. Fanshaw, silver mounted liquor decanter; Mr. Forbes, tantalus ; Mr and Mrs. Turner Green, hand painted table centre ; Mr. G. Scott, sandalwood and ivory glove and handkerchief boxes ; Mr. and Mrs. Gray, menu holders, Mr. Glover, revolving butter dish (silver) ; Miss Gostling, 12 name holders for dinner table (silver) ; Mr. and Mrs. G. Service, silver hot water kettle and stand ; Messrs. Gilbert, Luxton, and Withers, silver wrist watch and strap ; Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, silver mounted liquor decanter ; Mr. Hugh Simons, crumb scoop (silver) ; Mr. and Mrs. Howey, silver spoons and sifter in case ; Mr. Husbands, I. C. S., pair of silver vases ; Dr. Hunt Cook, silk plaque ; Mr. and Mrs. Hurry Riches (England), cheque ; Mr. and Mrs. H. Cecil Riches (England), old French necklace ; Mr. Horne, silver flower vase ; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hawes, silver umbrella handle ; Mr. W. J. K. Hegarty, case of silver mounted pepper, mustard and salt cellars ; Mr. and Mrs. J. Black, cheese, butter and biscuit dish ; Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, teapoy cover ; Mr. Keay (Calcutta), brass top table ; Mr. and Mrs. Keene, silver cheese butter and biscuit stand ; Mr. Kennedy, silver cigarette case ; Mr and Mrs K E Knight (England), pair of silver candle sticks ; Messrs Kries, East, and Mavors, silver, asparagus dish and servers ; Mr and Mrs Laidlaw, silver biscuits, butter and cheese stand ; Mr Leslie Rogers, china tea service ; Mr Muttani, table centre ; Mr and Mrs McCaulis, pair of silver sweet dishes ; Mr Millet, silver sugar castor ; Mr and Mrs Maunder, brass cake stand and plates ; Mr and Mrs McNeill, silver muffin dish ; Mr J Murdoch, cheque ; Mr and Mrs Mitchell (England), dozen knives (silver tea) ; Mr and Mrs Mills (England), six pearl handle, silver desert knives, forks and cheque ; Mr Mitchell (England), silver tea spoons ; Mr and Mrs Moss King, silver mounted decanter; Mr O Meyer, silver fruit and flower stand ; Mr and Mrs Meyrick, pair of Jaipur candle sticks ; Mr and Mrs O. W. S. Bailey (England), silver entree dishes ; Mr Parbhudas Jeewandas, silver toilet box ; Mr and Mrs Roper, silver butter dish ; Mr Roach, linen ; Mr Rumboll, case of preserve spoons ; Mr and Miss Reed, silver sweet dishes ; Mr and Mrs Rieu, Worcester china tea service ; Mr Rushton (England) Rockingham ware tea service ; Mr and Mrs Roe, blackwood table ; Mr and Mrs Ringger, coffee service china ; Mr and Mrs Padford, a silver entree dish ; Ms and Mrs Scott Smith, tea table with requisites; Mr and Mrs Stokes, six silver spoons and sugar tongs ; Mr Sim, silver Japanese vase ; Mr and Mrs Steiner, silver dessert server, in case ; Mr Steuart, (Calcutta). cheque ; Mr St Paul, four silver, salt cellars and spoons ; Mr J Smith, (Scotland), cheque ; Mr and Miss Sargent, silver muffin dish ; Mr J A Stewart, pair of silver vases ; Mr and Mrs Stanley Walker, silver rose bowls ; Mr S N Viccajee, silver cruet stand ; Mr Geogham, volume of Tennyson ; Mr and Mrs Traill, pair of Kanga vases and silver mounted whiskey bottle ; Mr. Thomson, pair of satsuma vases ; the Revd and Mrs Thompson, (England), silver pencil case ; Mr Tedman, silver cigarette box ; Mr Uchlinger, cheque; Mr and Mrs Urton, (England), case of scissors : Mr and Mrs Urton Smith, (Dublin), tortoiseshell hair combs ; Mr and Mrs Webb, silver mounted tray ; Mr and Mrs Whitaker, (England), crocodile pocket wallett ; the Revd Wardell, set of carvers ; Miss Wadman, (England), biscuit box, (silver) ; Mr J B Crichton, candle sticks with clippers ; Mr and Mrs Haslam (England), cheque ; Mr and Mrs Hawes, gold brooch ; Mr J W M Hawes, silver mounted oil and vinegar stand ; Mr Tessman, silver plaque ; Miss Squirrell, (Scotland), band painted doyleys; Messrs Duncan, Mair, and Meldrum, fitted tiffin basket ; Mr and Mrs Swinhoe, standard lamp ; Mr Dinshaw M Mapla, diamond and ruby ring ; Mr Pestonjee Shapurjee, gold brooch ; Mr and Mrs W H Klosz, book on India ; Mr Tulsidas Khimjee ; silver vase; and Staff of M B I, Bombay, gold watch and chain.

THE expert European staff of the Madras Agricultural Department has been augmented by the addition of a Mycologist, who will investigate plant diseases in Southern India.

THE question of extending the application of the Arbitration Act of 1899 to the large towns of the Punjab is under the consideration of the Government of India. Another legal measure which also been submitted by the Punjab Government for the approval of the Government of India, is a bill to assimilate the law of appeal in the Punjab to that prevailing in other parts of India.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.
"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says ; "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

The note of the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust upon the working for the year 1908-09 indicates, as usual, a satisfactory state of affairs. The gross income amounted to Rs. 1,20,16,630 as compared with the Budget estimate of Rs. 1,19,45,000 shewing an advance of Rs. 10,59,488 on the income of the previous year, which was the highest earned up to that time. On the other hand the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,78,134 against the original estimate of Rs. 1,15,45,000. As the year was one of general trade depression these results are very satisfactory. The falling off in imports at the Jetties caused a decrease of Rs. 1,06,430 in landing charges, and Rs. 93,000 in storage charges ; but this loss was more than made up by the increased earnings of the Wet Docks, due to the large increase in the imports of Java sugar and rice from Burma handled at the Docks, which also contributed to the rise of Rs. 3,97,491 in river dues, and to the earnings from rentable lands and buildings on account of the storage charges earned on these commodities at Kantapukur. Of the increase in river dues, Rs. 2,97,580 was due to the further enhancement from 2 1-2 annas to 4 annas per ton on cargo coal and from 2 1-2 annas to 3 annas per ton on bunker coal, the total tonnage being approximately the same as in the previous year. Of the improvement of Rs. 1,84,000 in the revenue from rentable lands and buildings, Rs. 80,000 is due to the increased earnings of Kantapukur, from storage charges on sugar and rice, and the balance to the enhancement of rents sanctioned by the Commissioners at the beginning of the year and to the further development of the property. The increase of Rs. 1,11,426 under Railway is very satisfactory and is made up of increases of Rs. 46,000 in dock terminal charges, Rs. 36,000 in the thorough traffic earnings and Rs. 40,000 from the hire of vehicles to foreign railways. The Ferry Service earned Rs. 1,27,816 during the year and carried a monthly average of 500,000 passengers.

HIGH COURT.—OCT. 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDRAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

34-08 E F Nicholson The Government of Bombay vs Esufali Sulemanji Nanu H and Co.
18-08 Shamrao M and H Settabai vs Anandrao Bhai and others Bicknell M and R Khunderao L and M Chitnis M and M.
1-09 Shroff D and D Ardeshir S Narielwalla and others Edgelow G W and Co Shroff D and D Bicknell M and R.
5-09 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
15-09 Wadia G and Co N Thakerseydas vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
21-09 Tyabji D and Co C Jiramdas and others vs J C Galstaun Crawford B and Co.
Testamentary Suit for Dismissal.
12-07 Captain and V H Hirji and another vs Koribai widow Matubhoy J and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

28-08 Khunderao L and M T Khetsey vs Vijbai widow and another Mulla and M Captain and V Parthesrd
Long Causes.
410-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa vs Haji Ismail Haji Hasam Payne and Co.
140-05 Payne and Co N C Macleod vs Haji Sajan Lalji Thakerdas and Co Matubhoy J and M Payne and Co part heard,
967-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Soonderji Naranji vs Dhankorebai widow and others Edgelow G W and Co part heard.
230-08 Kanga and P Goolabchand Bharani a firm vs Choonibai, widow, Shamrao M and H.
406-09 Payne & Co Balchand Harakchand vs Shri Budeo Mills Ld and others Jehangir, and S.
649-07 Bicknell M and R Maneckji Cawasji Petit vs Gannoo Sakoor and another Jehangir and S.
Testamentary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
1-09 Raghavaya B and N D Natha vs Jamnabai widow Jamshedji R and D.
4-09 Wadia G and Co D Devshankar vs A Girjashankar Surjmal B M.
31-07 Jehangir M and S Bai Mithabai widow vs Hunsraj Dwarkadas Little and Co.
Long Causes.
244-09 Jehangir G and Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs. Damji Arjun a firm Natubhay J and M.
749-09 Biralal and Co Virchand Dulcharam the firm vs Mohanlal Jaychand Munchersha and N,

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1052-08 Raghavaya B and N D Vishram Vaidya vs Balkrishna Gopal Ranade Hiralal and Co.
1055-08 Captain and V Santaram Anant and Co vs Valabhdas Runchordas Hiralal and Co.
478-06 Mirza M and M Moosa Adam Patel vs Ismail Moosa and others Kanga and P Tyabji D and Co.
156-09 Jamshedji R and D Tajbhandas Dwarkadas vs Varman Visvanth and another Mirza M and M.
219-09 Mulla and M Syed Mahomed Hakin Bin Syed Ismail vs Shaik Abdul Samadalli Wadia and Co.
213-09 Mulla and M Keshovji Devkaran vs Luxminarayen Balderidas Jamshedji R and D.
179-09 Jehangir G and B Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Messrs Mulji Bros Jumani Tyabji D and Co.
789-08 Thakerdas and Co Michael Conway vs Ruttonbai widow and another Payne and Co Mulla and M.
110-09 Ardeshir H D and Co K Damoderdas vs The B B and C I Ry Coy and another Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.
111-09 Tyabji D and Co Abdul R Kumrudin vs Goolam Hoosein Alias Goolam Mohedin Shaik Miya Jan and others Crawford B and Co Little and Co.
113-09 T A Ghandy Hazarimal Teja vs Narayen Arjoon Smitham B and Co.
129-09 Kanga and P M Goculdas and another vs A Ramrao Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

675-06 Molvi H M and R Manjibhoy Karimbhoy vs V Gordhandas the firm Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard.
745-07 Ardeshir H D and Co. V Gordhandas and others vs Munjibhoy Karimji and another Malvi H M and K M R Vakil. Part heard.
344-09 Jamshedji R and D Gulapudi China Narsinham and a firm vs P Sanyassayya and others Raghavaya B and N Part heard.
Long Causes.
110-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Bai Rutonbai Byramji Mistry vs Byramji Rustomji Mistry and another Pestonji R and K and Co Payne and Co.
418-07 Payne and Co Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Baxter vs Sorabji Dadabhoy Baxter and others Pestonji R K and Co.
1035-05 Captain and V Choonilal Pitamber vs Bai Santokbai widow. Tyabji D and Co.
24-09 Payne and Co. G Tricumdas and Co a firm vs G Ranchordas Bhaghat a firm Edgelow G W and Co.
634-07 Edgelow G W and Co; Bai Pattabai Bapoo Sajoo Venayek vs V N Joshi and others T A Gandhy.
698-08 Dickshit D and S Soonderbai widow vs Ramabai widow & others Shamrao M. & H.
740-08 Tyabji D and Co L Lilachand vs M Tricumdas and others Bhaisanker K and G.
79-09 Jehangir G and B T Jivraj and another vs T Tribhovandass and another Matubhoy J and M.
88-09 Daphtary F and D The Most Rev D Sebastio Jose Pereira and others vs Boaventura M Pereira. In person.
704-08 Captain and V Gopal Nagar vs. Maganlal Purbhudas Mulla and M Hiralal and Co.
826-07 Kanga and Co The firm of Devkinandas Beharilal vs Narayandas Mohunlal and others Hiralal and Co.
1014-08 Raghavaya B and N Sooleman M Sargavaker vs Sakharam Harshet Mulla and M.
599-07 Jehangir M and S Chimabai and others vs Damaji M Patel and others Shamrao M and H.

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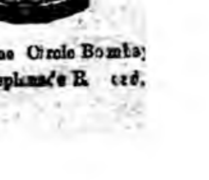
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Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
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BEYNON & Co. 56, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain R S Butler, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, &c, with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 3,954 tons, Captain R Henderson, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, &c, with a general cargo and Mr H Stockwell, Mr H A Barbhan, and Mr J Stewart as passengers.

THE P and O C's mail steamer Salsette, 2,331 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, R N R, sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Firoozi, 2,006 tons, Captain Watson, sailed on Saturday for Jedah, with a general cargo and a number of pilgrims.

THE steamer Strathness, 2,818 tons, Captain J Lamont, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busrah, &c. with a general cargo, 114 cases opium, 180 horses and 92 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Islanda, 3,361 tons, Captain J W Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sourabaya (Java) with a cargo of sugar and wood and Mr H T Doran, and 1 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs A Smith Lucas, Marshall, Ramsing Radhakison, Deane Khatre and Mr and Mrs Cawper, and 160 deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 1st October, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ACTIVE VOLCANO NEAR BURMA.

The Port Officer at Akyab has reported that the Commander of the "Katoria" has reported having witnessed a great volcanic upheaval in approximate latitude 19·21 1-4 and longitude 93·22. The first upheaval was at 5-35 p.m. on the 30th September and the second at 5-50 on the same day, each lasting two to three minutes.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Parsees.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Haddleston...R I Marine
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr A. Willock ...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R Navy
H M S Fox.....Capt A F Hunt .....R Navy
R I M S Palinurus...Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Oct. 2.

Argenfelf.....3561 Volkmann.....T Morrison & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S N Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Celtic King....2689 Humphrey ..W & A Graham & Co
Haidari.....1563...Gray .....B & P S N Co
Islanda...3361...Robertson.....M M & Co
Lalpoora...2124.....Fry .....M M & Co
Mohamadi .....1351.....Gore .....B & P S & Co
Rinaldo...2791 Pickering .....J Finlay & Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot.....B & H S N Co
Shah Navaz.....2522.....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Salsette.....2391.....Lewellin ...Aden ...2-10 P & O Co
Worsley Hall...2288...Jenkins.....W & A Graham & Co
Warora .....2565.....Tipper .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chancellor	2958	Donald	Genoa	N F	K N & Co
C & R Nairang	2862	Corkhill	Calcutta	6-10	T Morrison & Co
D & E Moyori Maru	2737	Richards	Kobe	7-10	N Y Kaisha
H Alavi	2324	Hill	Jeddah	9-10	B & P S N Co
M Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Ports	7-10	Bo S N Co Ld
N Lhasa	941	McDiarmid	Karachi	8-10	M M & Co
O Berra	2591	Elford	Dunkirk	9-10	W & A G & Co

M W D D

Strathblane	2829	Smith	Philadelphia	12-10	R A Willis

H W V D

Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	4-10	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	9-10	W & A Graham & Co
4 Glenedon	3018	Graham	Hamburg	7-10	W & A Graham & Co
5 Harmiston	2926	BainGenoa	9-10	T Morrison & Co	
10&11 Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	13-10	P & O Co
13 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	9-10	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, Sept. 30
	Islanda s	Robertson	Sourabaya, Sep27
3	Dwarka s	Moxon	Basreh, Sept 25
	Strathness	Lamont	Calcutta, Sept 22

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Clan Lindsay s	Harris	Chittagong
	R. I. M. S. Hardinge s	Balfour	Aden
	Dilette s	Lewellin	Aden
	Thames s	Henderson	Antwerp, &c
	Haidari s	Watson	Jedah

The steamer Bulimba, Butler for Persian Gulf &c, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—Steamer Haidari, for Zanzibar & c.
" Alavi, for Jedah.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
26	Clan Graham	Coast
29	Glenorchy	Natal
Oct. 1	Strombus	Sumatra

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on Saturday.

The Messageries Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat, left Aden for Bombay on 1st instant and she is expected here on 6th instant at 2 p. m.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—100 bales wool, R Raghunathdas ; 45 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 5 bales wool, M Ratansi ; 158 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1 bale carpets, Latham and Co ; 35 cwts chutney, D D Framji and Co ; 45 cwts coir ropes, R B Kotwal ; 178 cwts cashew nuts, R Jewandas and Co.

FOR TORANTO.

Circassia s—1 bale carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—200 cwts dill seed, Bauer and Krause ; 3,240 cwts mowra seed, 1,360 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros ; 250 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—2 bales carpets, S Megjee ; 2 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

Circassia s—84 casks skins, S Forbes and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—220 cwts oil cakes, Bergmann and Hoffmann.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1,300 cwts mowraseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Chancellor s—500 tons manganese ore, D Doongersi ; 500 tons manganese ore, M Dagu.

FOR HAMBURG.

Harmiston s—2,000 cwts rapeseed R P Nanavaty and Co.

Glendon s—270 cwts cashewnuts, Nusservanjee Bros and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moyori Maru s—1,000 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHI.

Devantha s—300 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Moyori Maru s—60 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

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Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
BOMBAY.

NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 239, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1909.

THE INDIAN PLUMAGE TRADE.

THERE are always two sides of a question, but the reverse is sometimes slow in presenting itself. This is illustrated in regard to the measures taken with a view to preventing the exportation from India to England of plumage and skins of birds for other than Natural History purposes. Up to the present it has been represented that wanton destruction of bird-life in this country supplied the wants of the milliner in Europe, and first we heard of the Princess of Wales and then of many titled ladies binding themselves religiously to wear nothing in the way of feathers, except those of the domestic fowl, the pheasant or other game-birds in the way of headdress ornamentation. They were determined to put down cruelty and a very praiseworthy resolution it was. Why the other side of the question was not presented, is not clear, but it may be assumed that plumage-merchants were as unenlightened as the ladies who wore the feathers in their hats as to how the plumage was obtained or it may be, they imagined the effects of the agitation, then proceeding, would soon pass away. However, we have now the reverse of the medal before us, presented in a memorial addressed to the Governor-General in Council by the Shippers and Merchants of the City of Bombay, trading with the British Isles and the continent of Europe. We published the text of this document in our issue of Wednesday, from which it would be seen that the application of the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, preventing the exportation of skins and feathers of all birds, except feathers of ostriches, has done their business very serious harm. Not only so, but, if we may accept their statement, the prohibitory notification was issued without any previous notice or explanation of any kind, and thus no opportunity was presented to those interested in the trade either in India or in England. Hence the absence of opposition. Now the traders show that notwithstanding the issue of the prohibition, certain wild birds of India are still in danger of extermination, and now it is proposed to extend the restrictions to prevent the killing of such birds and place a prohibition on the importation of bird-skins and feathers into the United Kingdom, though there are no signs whatever of any decrease in the skins and feathers of such birds as are in demand. The plumage and skins go to Europe all the same, but frequently under deceptive trade descriptions.

Now, says the memorial, it is a mistake to suppose that such birds as they wish are killed for the sake of their plumage, though it is to be hoped that those who export their skins do the killing as a preliminary. Peacocks' feathers are most in demand, and as the memorial says, peacocks are not killed for the sake of their feathers. As we all know though peafowl are gamebird, in parts of India, in other localities they are sacred, but not even "such tender feeling so universally displayed towards these birds," dispelled the idea with some people that their feathers were obtained by killing them. It does seem strange that those who would prohibit the exportation of peacock's feathers, as well as the authorities, have not made the cursory enquiry the memorial recommends, which would have enlightened them as to the manner in which the plumes and feathers of the bird are obtained. It sounds like a kindergarten lesson ; nevertheless, the authorities and the anti-plume societies are informed that "these birds, especially the peacocks, are in the habit of throwing off their old plumes or feathers, when they acquire fresh ones at a certain time of the year"—in other words, they moult as other birds do. Kolis and dheds pick them up and sell them to merchants and used to make a good living, selling them to respectable traders. Now they sell them to up-country men "who clandestinely export them under false denominations or from foreign Indian ports to foreign European ports, and the trade is less reputable as well as less lucrative than formerly. In illustration of this fact the memorial tells us that the effect of the Notification was to destroy a very considerable trade. According to official returns it had assumed a total value of over seven lakhs of rupees—though this figure, not including parcels of small bulk, sent by parcels post, the true value of the trade would be more like fifteen lakhs. The trade has been suspended, if not, actually destroyed. The exporters, by the way, urge that if Government desires to protect the fauna of British India by some rational method of protection in certain centres, that object can be gained, whilst repealing the Notification, by substituting for it an enactment, imposing a close season during the breeding time for any or all species and permitting the export of plumages and feathers at all ooter times.

That seems a reasonable request, and if that be not complied with the merchants do seem to have made out a case for further enquiry, if not for the with drawal of the Notification. Some little time ago in the British Parliament a Plumage Bill was introduced, promoted by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, and other societies—practically the same measure as was drafted last year by a member of the Selborne Society. It was discussed at a conference held at Lord Avebury's residence and again at a meeting of the Council of the abovenamed Royal Society. At both these meetings it was decided that the measure was impracticable. It was felt, says the report, "that the use of a schedule would render its working practically impossible by requiring the services of expert ornithologists at the Customs, that the protection of certain species would probably lead to a more ruthless prosecution of others, so that the list would need constant revision and that the difficulties involved would afford an easy loophole for deception and evasion. The suggestion was consequently made that the Bill should prohibit the importation of the plumage of all wild birds with such exceptions as might be necessary. Eider ducks and ostriches were the only exceptions. The Bill was dropped. It was shown that already the foreigner was receiving feathers, treating them and passing them on to English dealers and we fear that the same difficulties as were experienced in England will continue to be found in this country. Without an international agreement—which will never be arrived at—no prohibitive measures will prove of any avail. The Bombay merchants who have sent in their memorial may be entirely without hope of success, but we consider they have made out a case for investigation and that Government may very well call for fresh information from Forest officers, from naturalists and traders to the exclusion of mere sentimentalists.

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA. MUCH has been written and said of the awakening in China, and undoubtedly there has been a remarkable revival in political matters, but in the thing which counts most in the country the inmate conservatism of the race remains. Cultivators, the world over, are essentially conservative and the Chinese are more than most, for in addition to it being a characteristic of the calling, it is one also of the race. More than two-thirds of the four hundred and thirty millions of Chinese are engaged in agriculture and the methods in use to-day are those of centuries ago. Modern science has not reached the Chinese cultivator ; of chemical manures, of modern mechanical appliances he knows nothing and, it would seem, he wants to know nothing. The old implements are in use and a western plough is positively resented when it makes its appearance in most places. It is not surprising, therefore, that the produce of the country is not very varied. In a report by the American Consul at Nanking, it is pointed out that truck gardening, rice growing and the cultivation of the silk worm form the principal work of the interior, whilst the land near the lakes and rivers is almost all unoccupied and uncultivated. The possibilities of wheat-growing would seem never to have been explored at all, and were its cultivation given proper attention a huge crop might be produced on land which is now waste. The report goes on : "The vacant lands drained by the great lakes and rivers, could, with proper cultivation, be converted into wheat-growing farms. The same could be done with the more elevated lands of the interior. It is said that there are about thirty-five flour mills in the Empire, producing 1,500,000 barrels of flour, which, of course, come into direct competion with the foreign-made article, and which, as time goes on, will some day develop into satisfactory proportions. In the north-west of Kansu, which provines is considered among the most fertile in China, wheat of fine quality is harvested. In Lower Yunnan the product is large and satisfactory, while at least four other provinces produce a wheat of a fair quality." It is obvious that land properly taken in hand would pay better than cultivated in the desultory way at present in vogue, and the Chinese might well take a lesson in this respect from the Japanese.

A PANAMA DIFFICULTY. THE engineers constructing the Panama Canal have met with a difficulty which to the lay mind is somewhat extraordinary. The difficulty consists in securing the stability of the floors of the large locks, and according to the *Scientific American* the problem has only been solved after repeated experiments. The floor of the Gatun Lock will have an uniform thickness of thirteen feet and one would imagine that this would be enough by reason of its weight alone to retain its position, since its weight would be over one hundred thousand tons. Yet provision has to be made for maximum upward bending stresses upon the floor which will occur not when the locks are full but when they are emptied for inspection, and it is then that the possibility might occur of the strain becoming so great that the floor would bend upwards. The cause of the danger is very simple and lies in water seeping through the surrounding ground and possibly following along the sides of the lock from the Gatun Lake and collecting below the floor of the lock which might expose the latter when the lock was emptied, to a hydraulic pressure equivalent to that exerted by a column of water eighty-seven feet in height ; that being the vertical distance or "head" from the under side of the floor of the look to the level of the water of the Gatun Lake. Those of our readers who are familiar with the principles of hydraulics, will understand that should such a seepage occur, and a film of water gather beneath the lock when it was empty, and should there be a clear connection between this film of water and the body of water in the lake, a hydrostatic pressure acting vertically against the under side of the floor of the lock would be established. A huge wall has been constructed and the chance of seepage past this is extremely remote, but so great is the work that every possible mischance has to be guarded against. The experiments made to anchor the floor have been both simple and interesting. A number of old French steel rails were sunk in the rock to depths of from five to fifteen feet and secured therein by concrete. It was found that a rail at ten feet resisted a strain of 237,750 pounds, at which the testing machine broke and this is the method to be employed in "anchoring" floor. Rails will be placed six feet apart throughout the floor and the engineers are satisfied that thereby the floor of the lock will be as solid as if it were the rock on which it is laid.

RAID ON THE BRICK TRADE. MR. LLOYD-GEORGE has at last reached the stage in his Budget in which he has decided that his voice is more important than the Law. The Courts have definitely and conclusively held that clay is not a mineral, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer has satisfied himself that it is going to be in future. China and fire clay are undoubtedly minerals, but ordinary brick clay has been held to be otherwise. The question has attained most prominence in connection with railways, for in cases where compensation has been claimed by the owners of brick clay fields against railways which have secured running powers through such fields it has always been decided that brick clay has no mineral value and that, therefore, the owners are not entitled to compensation. For the future, however, the owners of brick clay fields will have to pay mineral royalties but not be entitled to compensation. The actual effect of the new tax upon the selling price of bricks will be slight, but it will be sufficient seriously to injure many brickmakers who have contracts at fixed prices which have yet two or three years to run. Competition in the sale of bricks and brick clay products is very keen, and the additional price per thousand of bricks (which varies, according to the royalties paid, from 1d. to 3d.), will in many instances, put the margin on the wrong side, while the extra charge which must be made for such things as sanitary pipes, chimney-pots, roofing and certain classes of paving tiles, will seriously harass an already impoverished business. Brickmaking is a calling which is not confined to any one quarter : it is practised all over England. For the last five years many of the firms which started business during the building "boom" have had to shut down—one estimate states that two out of every four yards are closed—and those who are working are working at a loss. Representations have been made to Mr. George without avail and it certainly looks as if in his wild rush he had forgotten that what will bring him in very little revenue will cause him many enemies, and the Liberals, one would think, have no votes to give away at present. Perhaps, however, the idea is to follow the precedent set at Dundee and to make the last act before the dissolution a general remission of taxation to everyone who has a vote to be bought.

THE Commander-in-Chief will probably visit Khyber and Malakand during his Frontier tour next month.

IT is reported in Kabul that the Amir intends again to spend a considerable part of the winter at Jellalabad.

THE Countess of Minto will attend a fancy dress ball, which will be given next Monday by the Raja of Nabha at his newly constructed hall at Simla.

MR. MCRAE, of the Pusa Agricultural Institute, has been appointed to the post of Mycologist to the Madras Agricultural Department, recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

WITH much regret we hear that Mr. N. B. Haynes, D. S. P. Rajshahi, was found shot dead in his house on Thursday, under circumstances which point to suicide in a fit of depression after prolonged remittent fever.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Cost of Bosnian Annexation.

KING LEOPOLD'S AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 18.

THE politicalsituation in Greece has again become unsettled, as the outcome of the demonstrations during the last few days at Patras and Corfu in favour of the Crown Prince, in the course of which His Royal Highness, much impressed, spoke in terms favouring his retention of the supreme command of the Army. These demonstrations of loyalty have been well received, but the words of the Crown Prince are regarded as inopportune, as they appear to constitute the beginning of opposition to the demands and exigencies of national opinion, which are included in the programme of the new Cabinet.

The new Ministry, taking note of the excitement produced by the recent demonstration in military circles, in which it was a question of resuming their former attitude and seeking the integral realisation of their demands, has decided to draw up, together with the King, the measures necessary for the restoration of calm and order. Thus it is assured that the Crown Prince will only return after the discussion and adoption by the Chamber of the Bill dealing with the supreme command of the Army, and that he will not oppose the decisions of the Chamber, whatever form they may take.

The Press praises the Cabinet for the firmness with which it adheres to the line of conduct which it adopted on taking up office, and to its determination to present to the Chamber all the reform measures demanded by public opinion, and to maintain order so as to enable the country to enter upon the path of progress and organisation, as desired by all parties.

The *Atenai* publishes an interview with M. Theotokis at Corfu, in which the ex-Premier absolutely condemned the officers' agitation and their interference in administrative matters. He declared that they should shoulder their responsibilities, take power, and themselves apply the reforms they demand. M. Theotokis expressed the view that, as the mandate of the Chamber of Deputies was shortly expiring, the Chamber was not qualified to discuss or pass radical reforms. He and his party would never vote for the abolition of the post of commander-in-chief, the utility of which they recognised and concerning which they had passed a law. He declared that he would never, under the pressure of external events consent to vote for forced measures. He considered that the Chamber must be dissolved so that the nation might indicate by a general election its will regarding the officers' demands, or concerning another political programme. This interview has produced a considerable impression, owing to the results which it may have.

KING GEORGE'S POSITION.

There is a good deal of speculation in political circles in Paris, as to the turn which events may take in the East during the next few months. No definite answer has as yet been given to the question as to whether the King of Greece may or may not abdicate. At the present moment the chances are believed to be rather against his retirement from the throne, but it is understood that much will depend upon circumstances, and that it will be impossible to from a decided opinion until the Hellenic Parliament assembles, which will be at the beginning of next month. That the feelings of King George have been deeply wounded by the attitude of the Army towards his sons is a well-known fact, and as this trouble has come after quite a series of other vexations, it is perfectly natural that he should have lost heart. That Greece would be the real sufferer if the King were to depart is a truth which is generally realised, and the recognition of it may yet induce him to stay on.

At the same time the situation is even now unsatisfactory in other respects, for instance, officers who declined to sign the memorial attesting their fidelity to King George are still stationed at out-of-the-way garrisons, and there is even a grim rumour that some of them have been shot. On the other hand, an unfortunate impression has been produced in the Army by the refusal of the Crown Prince to receive the officers of one garrison who had asked to be presented to him, and this on the pretext that they have been disloyal. It is argued that as a sponge was passed over that miserable affair the Crown Prince might have been just if he could not be generous. These and other episodes seem to be keeping the sore open, and there are experienced authorities who doubt whether the King will be able to tolerate much longer a situation which has become extremely galling to him. But, as I have pointed out, matters are likely to assume a clear and precise shape after the reopening of the Hellenic Parliament, in three weeks at the latest.

BALKAN UNREST.

Other questions connected with the Balkans still command attention, and chief among them is the course which the Tsar Ferdinand may elect to adopt. The Bulgarian Army contains 330,000 highly-trained troops, and, in the opinion of competent judges will never be fitter for a campaign, and may deteriorate as time rolls. Twice already has it been on the point of trying conclusions with Turkey during the past twelve months. The first was when the independence of the country was proclaimed at the beginning of last October, and there is also no doubt that if the Salonika army had not promptly repressed the military mutiny at Constantinople, Bulgarian troops would have poured into Macedonia. The Tsar Ferdinand is believed to be still biding his time, ready to take advance of any fresh weakness that Turkey may display, but if he doesmot perceive any new opportunity in that direction, he is equally prepared to invade Servia and to wrest from that little kingdom a goodly portion of its territory. There are some who imagine that the fate of Servia is at the present moment trembling in the balance, and who are inclined to regard an alliance between Bulgaria and Austria for Servia's partition as being quite within the limits of future possibilities. At any rate, it appears to be patent enough to close observers on the spot that according to circumstances, Bulgaria will make an incursion either into Macedonia or Servia at no distant date, with or without support, as her Sovereign has no idea of allowing the splendid force at his disposal to rust, and is, moreover, as need scarcely be added, extremely ambitious.

The Austrians have of late been devoting particular attention to the study of the country in Albania, so that if they were to send an army into it they would be well acquainted with the terrain. This is a fact, although there has otherwise been nothing in their attitude to lead to the suspicion that they may contemplate any special activity in that quarter. So this may, perhaps, be set down as a simple measure of precaution. There is, however, no doubt that, what with the unsettled state of politics in Greece, and the temptation, which is likely to prove irresistible to launch the Bulgarian Army on a career of conquest, there are sufficient elements to cause apprehension as to the maintenance of peace in the Balkans without reference to other troublesome matters such as the Cretan question, the still unsettled condition of the Turkish Empire, and the future of Macedonia and Albania. Lastly, with regard to Roumania, there is no speculation here, as she made no sign whatever during the acute crisis in the Balkans, and seems perfectly content with the development of her own resources, while as for her agreement with Austria and Germany, it is no news for those politicians who were well aware that for years she had had an understanding with those Powers, a result of her dissatisfaction at the manner in which Russia repaid her for her valuable aid during the great war with Turkey in the seventies.

BOSNIAN ANNEXATION.

The peoples of the Hapsburg Monarchy will now be presented with the final accounts connected with the costs of the Bosnian annexation. The Ministers of both halves of the Dual Kingdom have met for a first consultation upon the common Budget. The provisional figures are in the highest degree calculated to change the joyful feeling every where present in the spring after the diplomatic successes of Count von Aehrenthal, into something of quite an opposite nature. The expenses which the annexation, in itself, occasioned are perhaps not among the weightiest evils. They consist in a compensation indemnity of £2,800,000 for Turkey, with a further £6,800,000 for the mobilisation of the Austro-Hungarian Army and expenses in connection with it. Already these sums are of a kind to shake the Budget of the Monarchy, and to strain to the last point the taxable capacity of both countries. The peoples of the Empire, however, will be more sensibly affected by the enormous outlay necessary to raise the Army and Navy to the height which the alliance with powerful Germany, with its far greater material resources, imperatively calls for. The sudden increase of the Army Budget and the far-reaching modern additions and reorganisations, with the further comprehensive programme of naval administration, at a moment when the financial capability of the population has already been stretched to the uttermost limit, cannot fail to arouse grave anxiety. The Finance Ministers of Austria-Hungary gave expression to their apprehensions at yesterday's conference, when the subject was hotly debated. They succeeded in passing a resolution that the military and naval demands must undergo a fresh revision. Both the Finance Ministers persist in requiring an important reduction of these demands, although the War Minister, as well as the naval commanders declare the postponement of their planned reorganisations is impossible, and would involve very serious consequences. It is also rumoured that the War Minister and the Naval Commandant threaten resignation if their wishes are not complied with. As far as is known, the increase of the military Budget alone will require £4,000,000.

ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE.

Under the pressure of danger of war, a number of modern appliances of a costly nature were ordered for the Army. A new repeating rifle was given to the infantry, machine-gun sections were organised, the entire field artillery was re-armed, and new guns provided for the mountain artillery and others. To this must be added the enormous sums which the carrying out of the proposed adoption of the two years' service will entail. The naval demands are still considerably higher for hastening the building of the 14,500-ton battleships. For this £4,810,000 were already voted in 1907, and distributed over the yearly Budgets up to 1911, besides which £8,160,000 were voted for Dreadnoughts, and £1,000,000 for three fast-steaming cruisers, and £240,000 for twelve torpedo-boats. The entire new naval requirements amount to £10,520,000. Having regard to the impossibility of obtaining such enormous amounts, the time for building the new Dreadnoughts will probably be considerably extended. In Saturday's Ministerial conference the first instalment for the new ships will probably be struck out from next year's Budget. The leading papers prepare the public for a possible increase in the abovementioned figures. The *Neue Freie Presse* writes that the War Minister's requirements are large enough to cause extreme anxiety. Austria-Hungary, says the writer, is supposed to be able to provide a sum almost reaching the exorbitant height of half a milliard (£20,000,000). To provide this sum surpasses the financial ability of both States, and decided opposition will be made to the demands of the War Minister. There can be no question at present of voting this colossal credit, as in Hungary the Government crisis, carried over from the summer, has again broken out, and the definitive resignation of the Wekerle-Andrassy Cabinet is at hand. A new Cabinet will not readily be appointed, but rather a Cabinet which will undertake a conflict with the Independent party come into power. The consequence of these conditions will be that the Hungarian Cabinet will not be appointed, and that the election of delegates will not take place. The Austrian Delegation can, however, only vote the Budget unitedly with the Hungarian Delegates. A remark of the Emperor in audience with the Hungarian Minister, Count Zichy, is quoted as follows : "I do not disguise from myself the gravity of the situation."

KING LEOPOLD'S PICTURES.

After the projected sale of Queen Henrietta's jewels, the numerous scandals of which the daughters of King Leopold have been the involuntary heroines, after all this sad publicity made over petty family quarrels, the Belgian people are now once more destined to witness a melancholy spectacle shown them by their Sovereign. King Leopold has decided to sell all his private property, consisting of paintings, antiques, furniture, silver, etc. The reasons for this decision are somewhat mysterious, but it is generally admitted that the chief one is that the Belgian ruler does not wish his daughters to find anything of real value in their inheritance. He, therefore, is converting all his belongings into money. When the ancient pictures of the Royal Gallery were sold there was a feeling of amazement among the public here, and it was not without sadness that the Belgians heard that the magnificent paintings of Rubens, Vandyck, and Hobbema had left the gilded chambers of the Brussels Palace, were they enriched the artistic patrimony of the nation. But to-day the news that the King is continuing his commercial dealings, and is putting 250 more paintings up for sale, has excited a feeling of mingled anger and contempt. The picture has been taken to the Brussels Museum, where three rooms have, on the King's order, been emptied for their display. The exhibition will be opened in a few days, and entrance fees will be collected for a charitable fund. Among the pictures the King is going to sell are some of great historic value, *inter alia* two pastels by Sir Thomas Lawrence, one of them representing Princess Charlotte of Wales a portrait of Queen Victrria, and one of Napoleon I. Among the other paintings there are works by Turner, Millet, Claude, Vernet, Ingres, and Carolus Duran.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

REPORTED CABINET DISSENSIONS.

Increasing the Navy.

UNIONIST CANDIDATES READY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Arrangements have been completed by which the Unionists will contest every British constituency. Reports are appearing in the newspapers that a serious difficulty has arisen owing to the Cabinet's declining to entertain the recommendations of the Sea Lord, Admiral Bridgeman, to increase the personnel of the Navy by 15,000 to keep pace with the construction programme. The reports appear to have some foundation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The political barometer fluctuates day by day, and now points to a reaction against the Budget, partly influenced by the anti-Budget petition presented by influential bankers and merchants of London which the *Times* supports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 2.

A *Pioneer* special cable, dated London, 1st October, says that reports have been current for some days of a Cabinet dissension anent next year's Admiralty programme.

The *Telegraph's* Lobby correspondent states that various resignations are threatened in consequence of the Cabinet's reception of the proposal to provide an additional 16,000 men for the Navy. It is alleged that Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna have lately failed completely to agree.

The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* announces the realisation of the cherished project of Lord Macdonnell's information of what the correspondent calls a "centre party" in Irish politics by the fusion of the Imperial Home Rule Association and the Irish Reform Association, the originators of the Devolution Scheme. The correspondent foretells the co-operation, if not an alliance, of the new party and the Nationalists.

The *Times* in a leading article says there is no longer much room for doubt that the House of Lords will refuse to assent to a political and social revolution by means of the Budget.

IRRIGATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Sir William Willcocks' Scheme.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Sir William Willcocks who is now in Egypt, is proceeding shortly to Constantinople to consult with the Porte, regarding the execution of his scheme for the irrigation of Mesopotamia. The plans involve the employment of numbers of Indian coolies.

THE HUDSON CELEBRATIONS.

Commander Peary in New York.

Great Reception.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

Commander Peary, who has hitherto been staying at his home in Maine, has arrived in New York to command the "Roosevelt" in the naval pageant to be held to-morrow, in connection with the Hudson-Fulton Celebrations. Peary was cheered by thousands of partisans on his arrival.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Three miles' race for cutters' crews along a line of anchored battleships took place at New York to-day. Americans from the Minnesota and Louisiana were first and second and H. M. S. "Drake" third. Thousands of spectators witnessed the race.

RUSSO-GERMAN TROUBLE AT HARBIN.

Extraordinary Insult Offered.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

The *Novoye Vremya* and *Russ* publish indignant comments on an incident between the Russian and German representatives at Harbin, where it is stated that the German Consul Von Muller refused to recognise Russian authority within the Russian settlement.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE POLE.

Mr. Whitney's Explanation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Mr. Whitney says that Dr. Cook, after his dash to the Pole, could not be distinguished from an Eskimo. He was exhausted and ill and his condition precluded Commander Peary's idea that he had only been a two days' march from land.

THE HEALTH OF THE SIRDAR.

LONDON, OCTOBER. 2.

Sir Francis Wingate is much improved and is allowed to get out of doors every day. He will return to Egypt at an early date.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

More British Officers Wanted.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Turkey is increasing the number of British Officers in the Navy.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MELLILA.

Reinforcements Sent.

TREACHERY OF MULAI HAFID.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 1.

A Spanish reconnaissance from Zeluan was made with considerable force, comprising six battalions and five squadrons with five batteries, in addition to the whole of General Vicario's brigade. The Spaniards repulsed the first attack with heavy loss and were again furiously attacked while retiring in perfect order. The Moors were again repulsed suffering heavily.

Reinforcements are leaving Spain for Morocco.

LATER.

The Spanish losses in the reconnaissance from Zeluan were 41 killed and 200 wounded. They again advanced from Zeluan yesterday morning, when 5,000 Moors attacked them from the front. Fighting of the fiercest character is proceeding.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

The Spanish Press, while extolling the heroism of the Spanish troops in their disdain of death in the battle on the 30th September, acknowledges that the enemy's courage and tactics are not to be despised.

Mulai Hafid, exasperated at the Spanish successes is urging the recalcitrant tribes to engage in a 'holy' war and expel the Christians.

KALGAN-PEKING RAILWAY OPENED.

Purely a Chinese Enterprise.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Kalgan-Peking Railway which has been constructed entirely by the Chinese was opened yesterday with brilliant ceremony which was attended by the Members of the Diplomatic Corps and Foreign Colonies.

Sir John Jordon emphasised that the occasion was an epoch-making one in the history of China and the world.

THE TSARITSA'S HEALTH.

Brain Specialist Summoned.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* states that a mental specialist has been summoned owing to the Tsaritsa's melancholia. Her Majesty is haunted by fear that the Tsarevitch will be the victim of terrorists.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Sir T. Lipton Again Contesting.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

Sir Thomas Lipton sails for New York on the 9th of October to endeavour to arrange a race for the America Cup.

ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT TAFT'S LIFE.

Man Arrested with Revolver.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

A telegram from Portland, Oregon, states that while President Taft was entering his automobile, a man, who was making a desperate attempt to reach him, was arrested. He had a revolver concealed in camera.

THE EX-SHAH.

Starts for Odessa.

LONDON, OCTOBER 3.

The ex-Shah has arrived at Petrovsk on the Caspian. He visited the warship "Geogtepe" and will start again to-day for Odessa.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

A Hindu and a Mahomedan Carried off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 3.

Eight Waziris are reported by a frontier correspondent to have attempted to raid Serai Naurang halting station on the main road, some twenty miles from Bannu in the small hours of last Sunday morning, but were intercepted by the police, one Waziri being killed.

Another raid is said to have occurred at Burazai where a Hindu and a Mahomedan were carried off.

CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 3.

The Chitral reliefs were at Shahmardir on the 28th ultimo all well and were to leave for Maraï the following day.

MR. SALKELD OUT OF DANGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, OCTOBER 3

Mr. Salkeld who is ill with enteric is now out of danger.

DACCA NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Meeting for Raising Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, OCTOBER 3.

A meeting to raise funds for the Dacca National School was held last night, Trailakya Nath Bosa presiding, and Serendra Naih Datta and Monomohan Bhattacharjee speaking.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

"Young Persian" Society Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 2.

The *Pioneer's* correspondent writes that influential circles in Teheran are in favour of Nasir-ul-Mulk being the Premier of the new Cabinet. He was at St. Petersburg a few days ago on his way to Teheran. It is probable that he has had private interviews with Russian Ministers urging the withdrawal of the Cossacks from Persia, Tabriz and Kazvin, considerable excitment is caused over the presence of the Cossacks in Teheran. Popular feeling ran high when the other day a report came from Tabriz that the Cossacks had attacked a house and killed a girl. A new Nationalist Society has come into existence in Teheran with the significant name of "Jeune Persians." Its leaders are not known, but they are in favour of reform and the new Government.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Discovery of Ancient Statuary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

Mr. Marshall's Annual Report of the Archæological Survey of India for 1906-07 is now ready. It is a splendid illustrated volume, full of interest to all lovers of research into the past. It discusses the policy of the department with regard to the preservation of ancient monuments and gives particulars of explorations and researches by the department during the year, including what is being done at Kasia, Sarnath, Sahribahloi, Lauriya and Pagan. Some of the most extensive operations noticed in connection with conservation were at the black pagoda at Konarak, where the removal of debris from around the fallen Sikhara has led to the discovery of a large and valuable collection of remarkably well preserved statues that add substantially to the existing knowledge of Hindu sculpture.

Another extraordinary and interesting find was at Sahribahloi, seven miles north of Mardan on the Swat Canal, N.-W. Frontier, where a quantity of wonderful Buddhist sculptures were discovered in ruined shrines, which were once comparable in their wealth of gold and colouring to the modern temples of the same faith in Burma and Japan.

PAN-ANGLICAN THANK-OFFERING.

Conference of Indian Bishops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 2.

It is understood that the Bishops of Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Nagpur, Lucknow, Chota Nagpur and Tinnevelly, have accepted the Metropolitan's invitation to meet at Allahabad in the first week of November to arrange for the distribution of the £50,000, which is to be India's share of the Pan-Anglican thank-offering. The Bishops will be the guests of the Bishop of Lucknow.

Bishops of Lucknow and Lahore have accepted invitations to speak at the Christian Endeavour Convention, which is to be held at Agra on November 20 and following days.

MRS. BESANT'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebrations in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, OCTOBER 2.

The sixty-second birthday of Mrs. Annie Besant was celebrated at the Central Hindu College last night, when an oil portrait of the lady was unveiled by Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharjee, of Allahabad.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 2.

The members of the Theosophical Society in Madras assembled at the Society's hall at its Headquarters at Adyar, to celebrate the sixty-second birthday of Mrs. Annie Besant, President of the Society. The hall was hung with flags of various countries in proof of the world-wide character of the movement.

In opening the meeting, Sir S. Subramania Iyer caused a speech to be read to the audience by Mr. Wadia. He reviewed the chief incidents the life of Mrs. Besant. Readings from Chinese, Tibetan, Sanskrit, Pahlavi, Hebrew and Pali sacred scriptures were next given by several members of the Society.

In concluding the proceedings Mr. C. W. Leadbeater made a speech referring to Mrs. Besant's numerous services to India, in particular her founding of the Benares College and establishment of the Orders of Sons and Daughters of India.

NEW HIGH COURT JUDGE AT MADRAS.

Leader of the Bar Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 2.

The appointment is announced of the Hon'ble V. Krishnasawmy Iyer as Judge of the Madras High Court. It will be remembered that a few months ago, on the application of local Government, the Secretary of State sanctioned the strengthening of the High Court Bench by the appointment of an additional Judge, to clear off the arrears of the file. This appointment will be absorbed into the permanent strength at the end of two years or after, as exigencies permit. Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer is the leader at the present day of the Indian Bar in the High Court, and is one of the most respected and level-headed leaders of the Indian community in the Presidency. The appointment gives general satisfaction, especially among the members of the Indian community.

HEAVY CLAIMS AGAINST OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 2.

A Midnapur telegram to the *Bengalee*, says that Abinash Chandra Mitra, Zemindar, Upendranath Maity, Zemindar and Pleader, Jaminuduth Mullick, Zemindar, Khagendranath Banerjee and Gopal Chandra Banerjee, Pleaders, have served notices on Mr. Donald Weston, the District Magistrate at Midnapore, now on leave, Moulvie Mazarul Huma, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Lahmohan Guha, Inspector of Police, for the institution of suits claiming Rs. 50,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,500, and Rs. 5,010 respectively as damages.

MR. A. W. TRETHEWY, C.S., Officiating Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, is confirmed on that appointment vice Mr. R. H. Brereton retired.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

A Year's Useful Record.

INTENSE COLD OF THE UPPER ATMOSPHERE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

Dr. Walker's report for last year on the working of the Indian Meteorological Department is to-day published. The most interesting observations it describes are perhaps those conducted by Mr. Field by means of small balloons and kites for sounding the upper strata of the atmosphere. It has been found in Europe and America that the temperature of the air diminishes with altitude up to a height of about six miles from the ground, after which it remains stationary up to the greatest height attained, about seventeen miles.

Ingenious arrangements were made for conducting similar observations in the hot weather and autumn months in Jhang in the Punjab. Self-recording instruments were sent up in balloons, which were allowed to sail free into the sky, the instruments being afterwards recovered where the balloons dropped them on small parachutes, often many miles distant, by advertising rewards for the villagers, who found them. Several of these instruments penetrated to the strange region of uniform cold, which was found to exist in the case of the Punjab, some nine miles above the burning surface of the ground in the hot season. Thus no more than nine miles above the plain, cold of Arctic severity, ranging from one hundred to one hundred and twenty degrees below zero Fahrenheit, was found, and this remained uniform up to the dizzy heights of sixty-five thousand feet about the sea level, which one of the balloons attained.

Investigations undertaken by Dr. Simpson are also noticed, which have led to definite and important results. Dr. Simpson has found, Dr. Walker reports, "the long-sought explanation of thunderstorms, and shown that it lies in the breaking up of drops of rain carried upwards by air currents, and the consequent formation of a strong positive charge on the rain, with a negative charge on the air."

In connection with a fundamental problem, connected with the sun, new facts have also been observed, which Dr. Walker hopes to find of assistance in forecasting the Indian monsoon. Amongst them the discovery by Mr. Evershed of a systematic movement of gases in the neighbourhood of sunspots, which Dr. Walker thinks will go far to settle the important questions of what a sunspot really is.

CONSUMPTIVE HOSPITAL.

To be Built on the Simla Hills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

Mr. Malabari, the well-known philanthropist and letterateur, is now at Simla in connection with his useful home for the treatment of consumptives, which is to be established at Dharampore in the Simla Hills. This home is located upon a pine-clad ridge, some five thousand above the sea level and owes its site to the generosity of the Maharajah of Patiala.

Mr. Majumdar, a retired Government officer, has been placed in charge, and building is to be commenced at an early date. Already a few tents have been set up, where half a dozen patients from different parts of India have been under treatment since August.

SYRIAN CHURCH FOR MADRAS.

Visit of the Patriarch of Antioch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 2.

His Holiness the Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch and party arrived at Arkonam yesterday morning and were received on the platform by Syrian students of the different colleges and schools of Madras. On the arrival of the train all present kissed His Holiness' hand and cheers were called for him and for his Grace, the present Metropolitan.

After taking some rest His Holiness spoke at some length by way of advice to the students and an address of welcome was presented by the Syrian students resident in Madras, to the which the Patriarch replied in appreciative terms. He promised help to found a Syrian church in Madras where now Syrian Christians have no means to enjoy the spiritual ministry of their church.

FLYING IN INDIA.

Probable Display for the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 2.

There is a possibility that the Viceroy during his visit to Bhopal may see a practical illustration of flying in India, the first experiment of its kind.

The *Pioneer* understands that a military officer of the Indian Army is building a flying machine and it will probably be ready by the time that His Excellency reaches the State.

THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 2.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a General Staff for India in connection with the Imperial General Staff, reference to which was made in my telegram yesterday.

INDIAN SURVEYOR MURDERED.

Enquiry at Peking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 2.

A London cable to the *Pioneer* dated October 1, says that the enquiry at Peking into the murder of the Indian Surveyor Hazrat Ali opened yesterday.

THE officers of the United Provinces Police Force entertained Mr. Brereton, Inspector-General of Police, at a farewell dinner on Saturday night at Naini Tal Club. Among the guests were Major-General Mahon, Messrs Holms, Hose and Berthoud, of the Civil Service, Major Gould and Captain Barrett.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Major Hoskyn's Closing Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

The Railway Conference Association has now closed, and the members are dispersing. One of the last points to be settled was that the next Conference shall be held at Simla on Monday, the 9th September, next year. The following is the text of the speech made by Major Hoskyn, in closing the Conference :—

"Gentlemen, as the Conference is now about to disperse, I have to thank the delegates and officers of the Railways, for their assistance in disposing of the business of the meeting. The list of subjects has not been quite so heavy as in some former years, due in a great measure to the practice now adopted of disposing of important questions by circulation to the Standing Committee, but we can show a record of useful work accomplished. The conditions for military traffic (which will probably not be interfered with, whatever decision may be arrived at, in regard to the rates to be charged) and the charges in the subsidiary regulations in connection with the monthly station accounts, may, it is thought, be looked upon as settled for some time to come.

"A Sub-Committee has been appointed to deal with the important question of the interchange of rolling stock, and we trust it will be able to lay definite proposals before us for discusion at our next meeting. The labour of the Tariff Simplification Committee have now attained to some definite result, we have agreed to a general classification of goods. The success of this reform will largely depend on the spirit in which Railways deal with the matter. That difficulties will arise is inevitable and a spirit of compromise will be necessary. I would express the hope that the Railways will recognise this and, when framing their exception lists, will endeavour to keep the entries down to a minimum, and to let them contain only such items as are of real financial importance. Our thanks are due to the Sub-Committees who have had to devote much additional time to threshing out details for submission to the Conference, and especially to the Chairmen of Sub-Committees, Mr. Burt, Colonel Brown, Mr. Huddleston and Mr. McCloughin. Despite their efforts, however, a considerable amount of time has been expended in discussing their proposals in Conference. As pointed out in my opening address, much of this work could be done before the meeting of the Conference, the Sub-Committee's reports being submitted in time for Agents and Managers to consider them at leisure before the Conference meets, and I think, we may hope, that the resolution passed yesterday, permitting this procedure, will conduce to the disposal of the business at future Conferences.

"I cannot close this meeting without thanking most cordially our Secretary, Mr. Ross Johnson, for the excellent way in which he has discharged his duties, which I am afraid, have been rendered more arduous than usual by my inexperience. In conclusion, I beg to thank you for the consideration shewn to me while presiding over our meetings."

SIR A. LAWLEY AT COIMBATORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 2.

Yesterday afternoon at Coimbatore the Governor of Madras, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick, Mr. Vernon and Captain Burgess, I.M.S., inspected the Agricultural College, where the Agricultural Chemist, Mr. Harrison, explained in detail all the branches of his department. A move was then made to the Botanical Sections, where Dr. Barber showed specimen pictures of various insect pests together with coloured sketches of plants and of various industrial crops.

This morning His Excellency, Mr. Hammick, Mr. Vernon and Captain Burgess, accompanied by Mr. Shepperson, paid a visit to the Farm and the Students' hostel. This afternoon the new Municipal Hospital, the Joseph Industrial School, the European Convent and the Gass Museum will be visited.

DEHRA GHAZI KHAN SAFE.

Indus Falling Rapidly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 3.

The River Indus has fallen rapidly during the past fortnight, and no further erosion of its bank at Dera Ghazi is likely to occur. The city may, therefore, be considered safe until the next flood season.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

114th Mahrattas.—Major E. G. R. Wilkins, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, and Major F. S. Widdicombe, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Brevet Colonal W. O. M. Mosse vacated. Datad 31st July

66th Punjabis.—Captain O. St. J Skeen, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem Double Company Commander, vice Captain H. S. Moberly seconded. Dated 21st September

114th Mahrattas.—Captain H. C. Steen, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander and to remain seconded, vice Major F. S. Widdicombe appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 31st July

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 1.—Lieut.-Col. Grant, 2-4th Gurkhas, from England.
Major Roome, 36th Jacob's Horse, from England.
Lieut. Allsup, 31st Mountain Battery, from England.
Capt. Bradfield, I.M.S., from England.
Lieut. Dodd, 31st Lancers, from England.
Major Combe, the Cameronians, from England.
Lieut. Crosbie, the Rifle Brig., from England.
Brig.-Genl. Younghusband, Staff, from England
Capt. Shaw, R.F.A., from England.
Parkar, 10th R. Hussars, from England.
Col. Templer, 25th Cav., from England.
Capt. Fishe, R.G.A., from England.
Lieut. Moir, 26th P.W.O. L. Cav., from England.
Capt. Anderson, Military Accounts Dept., from England,
Lieut. Bell, Berar Infantry, from England.
Major Codrington, 86th C.I., from England,
Capt. Lambton, Worc. Regt., from England.

DEPARTURE, OCTOBER 1.—Capt. Fishe, R.G.A., to Rawalpindi.

THE appointment of a riding master and a gymnasium instructor for the Bengal Veterinary College has been sanctioned.

A GRANT of forest land at Senchal near Darjeeling, has been sanctioned for the establishment of yet another dairy farm, which should improve the milk supply of the prior hill station of Bengal.

MONSOON PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My prediction in the Indian Press about the beginning of last April that there would be an abundance of rain over the plains of India during June and July has been verified, as during these months there were excesses of 15 and 11 per cent respectively on the average of all India and the monsoon commenced on the 4th June as I predicted.

A critic, C. H. H. in the "Pioneer" of August 14th, apparently an official meteorologist, says, I was wrong in predicting heavy rain for the 5th June, but there was very heavy rain on the 4th which was continued into the 5th; then he says I was wrong on the 7th, the rain commencing on that date being continued into the 8th with very heavy rain. He always, right through his criticisms, makes this mistake with a prediction made for two consecutive days. He is wrong, and not the forecast, he makes absolutely no allowance for the records being 16 hours in one day and 8 the next, and seems to think that the weather stops automatically at midnight and at 8 a.m. every morning.

I predicted less rain on the 29th, and 30th; the astronomical day of 29th terminated at noon on 30th and only '08 rainfall was recorded at 8 a.m. on the 30th, so that the 29th was right, though he marks that date as doubtful. The two days run together, the first date being projected forwards, but he projects it the other way and of course makes it wrong or doubtful, as he evidently desired to do.

Then he says my prediction from 10th to 28th June was doubtful. The rain on 10th, '59 at Bombay would be heavier not far off and so it would be up to the 23rd when there was 3·05in. rain and heavy up to the 28th terminating at noon on the 29th. The forecast was generally accurate, the critic appears blind to the fact that the rain cone increases and decreases in density from any given centre and frequently not far off.

The heavy rains for July according to the critic's own showing occurred, as I forecasted between the 1st and 19th, i.e., from the 5th to the 13th at Bombay but for the few days after the 1st and before the 19th, I must wait until I obtain the records of adjacent stations as the rainfall varies considerably locally.

My forecast therefore for June and July was generally correct for Bombay, and also for India as a whole. The important point with regard to a monsoon is whether it is to be a good, bad, or an indifferent one, and not whether predicted heavy rains occured during the first 16 hours or last 8 of the recording day.

The critic, according to his own account, omits my daily correct prediction of the monsoon for 1902, which appeared in the "Times of India" and only deals with those he has been able to find since 1905, and he does deal with them mostly to make correct forecasts appear wrong, due to forgetfulness or ignorance of the following facts, viz., that with regard to my predictions for definite dates it must be borne in mind that (1) in India the daily weather report gives the rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m.; (2) and that as 16 hours of this period would be in one day and 8 hours in the next it is evident if there were heavy rainfall it might be so allocated to one or other of two days unfairly so as to make my prediction appear wrong when it was right; (3) as my predictions are based upon the astronomical day they would not always be correct for the civil day which is 12 hours in advance; (4) when a prediction is made for a given locality where there are several rainfall recording stations, it would be unfair to say that a forecast was wrong if it was correct for any of the other stations within a limited area, for at Bombay and other parts there may be heavy rain at one station and less or none at another; (5) the daily tidal or rain cone covers a wide though limited area, and to say that a prediction was wrong because there was not half an inch of rain more or less at any particular station within that area is evidently unfair; (6) for this reason I did not in my prediction define what might be considered as heavy rainfall, for with regard to the ever varying quantities of rain falling on the same day in the same neighbourhood there can be no cast iron or rigid rules; and (7) and as between one day and the next the rainfall does not automatically cease either at the end of the civil day at midnight or the astronomical day at noon, it is, therefore, unfair to say that a prediction is wrong if the rain commenced before and continued after those times.—Yours, etc.,

HUGH CLEMENTS.

Newton House, Dulwich, S.E., September 15.

EAST AND WEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hesitated about answering Mr. I. S. K. Roy seeing that I am but a "course and illiterate" soldier and I do not wish to contaminate him by "brushing up against" his susceptibilities; nevertheless, I do so—well, shall we say, for the fun of the thing, and the hope of extracting another gem from him? Our friend is an amusing controversialist and I freely admit the logical acumen with which he has demonstrated, the intellectual superiority of the coloured over the white races, clinching his argument, I may add in passing, with the authority of those eminent "black men," Darwinji, Haeckel Khan, and Spencerwalla. I further admit that in the judgment of "the sane population of the world," the intellectual superiority of the coloured man "is beyond the comprehension of the white man's understanding." Your correspondent is a case in point. But my difficulty is in the interpretation of the word "sane." I appeal to him to enlighten me; remembering, as I do, that a "superior pugilist," named Carlylejee, at one time indulged in some scathing and wholly unwarrantable remarks these annent. What a pity he did not know Mr. Roy. Moreover, I am filled with admiration for I. S. K's taste for faultless fact; I allow that the Japs are not a northern race, and that it was only the innate kindliness of their disposition that prevented them fighting for an "indefinite period," occupying Petersburg and devastating Europe. Somewhat contradictory though, is this not? If the white man is the pugilistic superior of the coloured man, which, by the way, is all I said in the first instance, and to which friend Roy agrees, how comes it that the Jap so belied his hereditary reputation? It demands the subtlety of the Eastern intellect to solve this knotty point.

I need not labour the situation further, except to congratulate my whilom mentor on the entire lack of variety he displays; a characteristic which he shares with the rest of his race. I trust, however, that you, Sir, will not make use of that curt though discourteous phrase, so dear to the editorial heart:—"This correspondence must now cease." Permit me to remind you that a newspaper is published for the edification of its readers. I have too much confidence in your claim to the possession of common sense to expect you to read any effort of mine, or your own either, for that matter; but in the interest of your "valuable journal" (a copyright phrase, I believe) I adjure you to keep your eye on I. S. K. It is not often that you will find a contributor who, in journalistic jargon, will supply you with such "stuff."—Yours, etc.,

T. A.

"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have received from Mrs. Ashton Street a cheque for Rs. 2,000 (two thousand), which represents the proceeds of the recent two performances of "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" at the Gaiety Theatre, and is to be apportioned later between the Girls' Friendly Society and the Sanitarium for children. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking most cordially Mrs. Street and all those ladies and gentlemen, who took part in the performances. Our thanks are also due to those ladies and gentlemen, who assisted in the management and organisation of the performances and thus helped to bring about this most satisfactory result and to the proprietor of the Gaiety Theatre for so kindly lending his theatre. Finally, I must express our acknowledgment to you, Sir, for giving the free use of your columns for advertising the performances.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. CAMPBELL.

Hon: Treasurer, Girls' Friendly Society.

A BRIDGE of boats over the Indus between Darya Khan and Dera Ismail Khan, was opened for ordinary traffic on the 30th September, and tongas will cross over on the 5th October.

MR. R. R. GALES, Engineer-in-Chief, Sara Bridge, will return from England next month. He has been engaged in working out specifications for large girders and steel work required for the bridge.

INVASION BY AIRSHIP.

A German Writer's View.

Herr Rudfolf Martin, who was formerly an official in the Imperial Ministry of the Interior, and whose chief occupation now appears to be the writing of books dealing with the possibility of an Anglo-German conflict, has published in Berlin a pamphlet entitled "Wright and Zeppelin," in which he discusses the change in the military situation created by the advent of the flying machine.

The fourth chapter of this pamphlet is entitled "England no Longer an Island," and contains the following noteworthy passages:—

"What is the most important change produced by Wright and Zeppelin? England ceases to be an island. The mightiest world-Empire of the present time is Great Britain, and Great Britain has obained her world-power as an island. Because Great Britain is an island, possessing the best ports, she has in the course of centuries acquired the mastery over the greater part of the world namely, over the sea. Because Great Britain is protected against the Continent by the North Sea and the English Channel, she has been able to live without compulsory military service, and devote her strength to the construction of her Navy. Now that England ceases to be an island she must reckon more and more with the possibility of invasion by the armies of the Continent. In case of war between Great Britain and Germany is the defeat of the British Fleet and the invasion of England by a German army impossible? Germany would not, in any circumstances, see the loss of her fleet and of her mercantile marine without making an attempt to contest the maritime spremacy of Great Britain, and to land a German army in England with Calais and Ostend as her base. The honour of the German nation and the commercial interests of Germany would make such an attempt absolutely necessary.

"The defeat of the British Fleet in the North Sea and the landing of a German army in England will be greatly facilitated by the development of the aeroplanes, side by side with the steerable airship. The number of such airships will only increase slowly, because they are costly and difficult to construct, but the number of cheap aeroplane will grow at an enormous speed. Even if a war between England and Germany were to break out in ten years' time, it is improbable that the number of German steerable airships would exceed a thousand, but in view of the magnificent development of aeroplanes there can be no doubt that in ten years' time there will be more than 10,000 aeroplanes in Germany. People who now see Orville Wright or Count Zeppelin in the air only think of this one specimen of a single inventor. Not until the wholesale construction of aeroplanes and gigantic airships has been in process for several years will people accustom themselves to reckon with large numbers of aerial vessels as factors in warfare.

"Aerial vessel of all classes will rapidly increase in speed and in carrying capacity. "Zeppelin III" is almost as long as one of the great battleships of the "Dreadnought" class, but Professor Schutte's airship, which is being built for Her Carl Lanz at Manheim, will be still larger. The diamater of the balloon will be 58ft. as compared with 42ft., the diameter of "Zeppelin III." and the capacity will be 700,000 cubic feet as compared with the 530,000 cubic feet of "Zeppelin III." The new airship will be able to carry from thirty to fifty persons, according to the length of the voyage. A British Fleet in the North Sea would be in a very dangerous position if compelled to encounter a German aerial fleet of steerable airships and aeroplanes. Aeroplanes and steerable airships can travel faster than battleships. At an atitude of 4,700ft. large airships are fairly secure from the guns of battleships. Night and fog and clouded skies for aerial warships give many possibilities of hovering over floating or over naval ports, and dropping their destructive dynamite torpedoes. Where could the British Fleet of battleships take refuge? In the home ports of Sheerness, Dover, or Portsmouth the Fleet would after an excellent target for aerial projectiles. If German airships can cross the narrow Channel, twenty miles in width, in half an hour, they are immune from the attack of the British Fleet.

"Wright or Zeppelin, starting from Calais could reach London in two or three hours. After the bombardment of London the huge airships of Count Zeppelin or Professor Shutte could quickly return across the Channel. Germany's success in war with Great Britain would depend upon two premises; firstn that Germany shall immediately incease the number of her aerial vessels of all kinds; second, that Germany shall not fall into the error of undertaking an aerial attack in unfavourable weather. Aeroplanes and steerable airships can be constructed in large numbers in a few weeks if proper preparations were made, and a favourable wind or lack of wind frequently occurs. William the Conqueror waited in 1066 with his army and fleet more than a month for a favourable wind, and, thanks to his patience, achieved the great success of capturing England and founding the English race and world Power, Orville Wright and Count Zeppelin, by their performances in Berlin, have reminded the English that England since Bleriot's Channel flight has ceased to be an island, and that the technical possibilities of a German invasion in case of war increase from month to month. Wright and Zeppelin, therefore, are creating guarantee for the maintenance of peace between the closely related nations of Germany and England."

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Patriarch Resigns.

A Constantinpole telegram says:—The crisis in connection with the Armenian Patriarchate is assuming large proportions. The Minister of the Interior, Talaat Pasha, Hilmi Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and the resigning Patriarch Tourian have granted interviews to local journalists, and the first-named declare that the Patriarchate has no right to meddle with matters which concern the Government only, and, further, that as the law is the same for all, the Armenians now condemned to death must be hanged, as the Moslems will be who are lying under the sentence of death.

The Patriarchate, they add, has no right to suspect the court-martial of injustice, and they think the Government is dealing leniently with the Armenian prisoners by altering the sentence from death to penal servitude for life.

On the other hand, the Patriarch declares that the Grand Vizier, had given a formal promise that no Armenian was to be hanged. The Grand Vizier he further alleges, made other promises which he did not keep. The condemned men in question did undoubtedly fire revolver shots at the Turks; but, it is held, this was done in self-defence at the time when 18,000 were slain. Can they thus be held accountable? is the question asked; has not enough Armenian blood been spilt already?

The newspapers on both sides seem to take the latter view. It is certainly a matter of great regret that the Young Turk Ministers cannot find any means of satisfying the Armenians, who have suffered so cruelly all along. The situation at Adana is believed to be so critical that, if, Moslems were hanged without some Armenians being hanged at the same time, grave troubles might arise. It seems, too, that the Porte has received letters from Adana, in which the comminatories say that if those responsible for the April massacres are in any way punished (which the Patriarchate demands) fresh and even more terrible massacres will take place. This is said to be real reason why the Government refuses to grant an amnesty to the Amenians, and at present neither party seems inclined to give way. The Armenian National Assembly, when the mail left was to hold an extraordinary meeting to decide what steps should be taken. There is some talk of closing all the churches in the Empire until the demands of the Patriarchate are acceded to, and instructions to this effect will be sent to the Catholics of the Armenians. On the other hand, the Porte proposes to order elections to take place for the formation of a new Armenian National Assembly, which will have to elect a new Patriarch. It is also stated that the Patriarchate will endeavour to invoke the intervention of one or more of the Powers.

FOR twenty years bees have hived themselves in the wall of a house on Merle Common, Oxted. A man in cutting away the brickwork found a quantity of bomb containing about 3cwt. of honey, of which he managed to secure 2cwt. In addition, he succeeded in having over a bushel of bees. In the hive were a starling's nest and a quantity of egg shells, and the occupier of the house states that a brood of starlings were hatched there this season. The bees and starlings entered their abode by the same small aperture, and had lived and worked harmoniously together.

THE CHIPLUN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much obliged to you for the publication of the list sent with my letter of the 17th August last.

I now send the following second list of subscribers and request you to be so good as to publish this also. A supplementary list will be sent hereafter.

The distressed people are profoundly grateful for the generous response to their cry for help.

As sufficient money has now been collected, I request you to be good enough to announce that the Fund is closed.

Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,500.—Yours, etc.,

A. F. MACONOCHIE,
Collector of Ratnagiri.

Mr J K N Kabraji, Collector of Kolaba, Rs.25; Mr A R Bonus, I C S, Collector of Satara, Rs. 15; Mr M G Dubal, Superintendent, School of Industry, Ratnagiri, Rs. 5; Mr V V Patwardhan, Head Master, High School, Ratnagiri, Rs. 5; Messrs. D M More, Vingurla, S S Salvi, Inspector of Kolaba, and D J Samant of Parula, Taluka Vingurla, each Rs. 10; Messrs G B Ranade, President, Ratnagiri Municipality, Jivanji Ratanji, Agent to the Abkari Farmer, V G Jog, Assistant District Inspector, Ratnagiri, B K Gore, Pensioner, Ratnagiri, P K Kulkarni, Head Clerk to the Collector, Ratnagiri, B R Nanal, Pleader, Ratnagiri, N L Ajgaonkar, Municipal Councillor, Ratnagiri, A C Lalkaka, Distillery Inspector, Ratnagiri, T G P Iyer, Sub-Divisional Officer, P W D, S K Padye, Pleader, Ratnagiri, P S Namjoshi, Pleader, Ratnagiri, K L Golatkar, Hospital Assistant, Ratnagiri, P S Pagnis, Police Inspector, Ratnagiri, "A gentleman" of Bombay, Bhikajee Manekji, Karjat, each Rs 5; Mr. Dossabhai Cooverji Patel, Bombay, Rs 3; Mr. R B Bala, Bombay, Rs 2; Mr. R V Bapat, editor of "Hospital Assistant," Kolhapur, Rs 5; Mr. D T Mr Chaubal, Political Department, Secretariat, Bombay, Re 1; Mr. Joseph Benjamin, Municipal Councillor, Ahmedabad, Rs 5; Mr. R B Patel, Barrister-at-Law, for Mrs Patel, Rs 5; Mr W L Rege, High Court, Bombay, Rs 5; Mr Sorabji Dasabhoy Dubash and Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Bombay, Rs. 200; Mr Narayan Trimbak Vaidya, J P, Bombay, Rs. 15; Mr Ramrao M Bijoor, Bombay, Rs. 5; "A sympathiser" of Bombay, Rs. 500; In pious memory of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the fourth Baronet, Bombay, Rs. 100; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, Bombay, Rs. 100; Mr K B Naik, Pleader, Poona, on behalf of the Poona Bazar, Rs. 30-4-0; Mr Kaji Abdul Hamid, Bombay, Rs 5; Rajapurkar Natak Mandali, Bombay, Rs. 64-15-2; Mahalakshmi Prasadik Mandali, Bombay, Rs. 28-11-3; Raghunath Maharaj Prasadik Mandali, Bombay, Rs. 6-5-7; M Mancherji Framjee Khan, Bombay, Rs. 10; Mr Abdur Rehiman Jitekar, Bombay, Rs 15; Mr B Mr Patel, Dharwar, Rs 25; "Khorshed," Bombay, Rs 10; Mr Tapidas Dayaram, Baroda, Rs. 5; "S S," Bombay, Rs 100; Sunday's Collection from the C M S Marathi Church, Bombay, Rs. 25; "Nothing but duty", Rs. 10; Messrs. B. Spencer and Company, Bombay, Rs. 20; Mr R B Mantry, Bombay, Rs. 15; "A Zoroastrian Parsee," Rs. 5; Mr A B Chotia, Bombay, Rs. 10; Mr V M Vaishampayan, Dhulia, Rs. 10; Mr R R Bambawale, Rs.5; Dr Sorabji Framji Kapadia, Broach, Rs. 10; Messrs. Babaji Sakharam and Company, Bombay, Rs. 20; Mr Shahabudin Dalvi, Mint, Bombay, Rs. 5; Mr J C Karaka, Bombay, Rs. 15; In memory of Sorabji Hormusji Jassawala, Bombay, Rs. 20; Mr Cawasji Dhanjibhoy Dhumbhoora, Bombay, Rs. 100; In memory of Manekbai Muncherji Yubach, Rs. 15; Mr. Shamrao Balkrishna, Sub-Post Master, Kalbadevi, Rs. 47-5; Alibag public, Rs. 120; Chief of Ichalkaranji, Rs. 100; Mr B B Chitre, Treasurer, Ratnagiri, Rs 4; Messrs V K Paranjpe, Savkar, Ratnagiri, K N Joshi, Pensioner, Ratnagiri, V K Datye, Pleader, Ratnagiri, Shaik Abdul Gaffur Lala Ratnagiri, N R Bagwe, Head Clerk to the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, J S Dali, Savkar, Ratnagiri, R B Lele, Pleader, Ratnagiri, R S Bapat, Pleader, Ratnagiri, and J N Limaye, Pleader, Ratnagiri, each Rs 3; Messrs S H Jhante, Clerk of the Court, Ratnagiri, S N Kumta, Sar-karkun, Ratnagiri, B V Joshi, Pensioner, Ratnagiri, Mir Jafferalli, Police Prosecutor, Ratnagiri, N M Ghangurde, Agent to Abkari Contractor, V G Katdhare, Watap Circle Inspector, Ratnagiri, Joosab Dhanji, Municipal Councillor, Ratnagiri, Y J Nabar, Deputy Accountant, Ratnagiri; K B Vaidya, Senior Clerk, Ratnagiri, K R Ajgaonkar, Clerk, Ratnagiri, S T Kadrekar, Clerk, Ratnagiri, A G Bapat, Local Board Overseer, Ratnagiri, S H Limaye, Editor, "Satya Shodhak," H A Gogte, Shirastedar, N D Prant Office, Ratnagiri, N L Pradhan, Second Clerk, Ratnagiri, D N Joshi, Pleader, Ratnagiri, J M Gokhale, Post Master, Ratnagiri, R R Mandrekar, Pleader, Ratnagiri, R A Asgekar, Pleader, Ratnagiri, P Y Achrekar, Pleader, Ratnagiri, H V Kamat, retired Hospital Assistant, Ratnagiri, G W Dhapre, Government Pleader, Ratnagiri, S G Masurkar, Municipal Councillor, Ratnagiri, R B Joshi, Nazir, District Court, Ratnagiri, H. S. Joshi, Peader, Ratnagiri, V. B. Phadke, Sawkar, Ratnagiri, D. B. Gujar, Landlord, Ratnagiri, and Kale, Head Clerk to the Superintendent of Post Offices, Konkan Division, each Rs 2: Messrs V. N. Nabar, First Assistant Master, High School, Ratnagiri, V. V. Sathe, Second Assistant Master, High School Ratnagiri, D.G. Godbole, Pleader, Ratnagiri, B. U. Joshi, Head Master, Private English School, Ratnagiri, V. H. Khare, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri, M. N. Kale, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri, G. G. Desai, Sub-Inspector of Police, Ratnagiri, B. A. Velankar, Municipal Councillor, Ratnagiri, B. M. Paramanand, Shirastedar to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Ratnagiri, G. K. Shetye, Municipal Councillor, Ratnagiri, D K Amberkar, Karkun, Collector's Office, Ratnagiri, N R Gangan, Karkun, Collector's Office, Ratnagiri, U D Powar, Hospital Assistant, Lunatic Asylum, Ratnagiri, V M Karnik, Deputy Chitnis, Ratnagiri, V K Sathe, Devrukh, D S Kulkarni, Clerk, N D Prant Office, Ratnagiri, G H Sawant, Clerk, District Superintendent of Police Office, Ratnagiri, S S Rege, Clerk, District Superintendent of Police Office, Ratnagiri, D N Gole, Shirastedar to the Assistant Judge, Ratnagiri, B G Deshpande, Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Ratnagiri, P B Bhatye, Pleader, Ratnagiri, S B Sar-mukadam, Head Clerk to the District Judge, Ratnagiri, P R Nimkar, Local Board Overseer, Ratnagiri, M K Ajgaonkar, Native Accountant, Ratnagiri, G B Bhingarde, Karkun, Huzur Record, Ratnagiri, M S Masurkar, Clerk, Account office, Ratnagiri, R S Dhakras, clerk Account office, Ratnagiri, G S Shetye, Clerk, Account office, Ratnagiri, G B Bade, Shirastedar to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, GB Chitre, Karkun, Huzur Deputy Collector's office, Ratnagiri, K G Bapat, Karkun, Account office, Ratnagiri, G H Gujar, Municipal Councillor, Ratnagiri, D R Gangan, Clerk, Collector's office, Ratnagiri, K V Damle, Shirastedar, S D Prant Office, Ratnagiri, N S Dali, Karkun, S D Prant Office, Ratnagiri, P B Sardesai, Police Accountant, Ratnagiri, H R Apte, Karkun, Collector's office, Ratnagiri, G M Kalelkar, Karkun, Collector's office, Ratnagiri, S M Rayakar, Karkun, Collector's office, Ratnagiri, B R Varerkar, Karkun, Collector's office, Ratnagiri, D A Rajadhyaksha, Karkun, N D Prant office, Ratnagiri, S B Desai, Clerk, Account office, Ratnagiri, K V. Devdhar, Clerk, Account office, Ratnagiri, K G Bapat, Clerk, Account office, Ratnagiri, and A K Kale, Karkun, Treasury Office, Ratnagiri, each Re. 1; Messrs S S Amberkar, Clerk, Collector's Office, Ratnagiri, V K Datar, Clerk, Collector's Office, Ratnagiri, N S Mayekar, Clerk, Collector's Office, Ratnagiri, D V Chavan, 2nd Clerk, District Superintendent of Police office, Ratnagiri, V K Pusalkar, Karkun, Huzur Record, Ratnagiri, Y V Kadrekar, Karkun, Huzur Record, Ratnagiri, P M Gaitonde, Clerk, Account Office, Ratnagiri, Mr M K Lad, merchant, Ratnagiri, each As 8; Mr R B Rajadhyaksha, Clerk, Account office, Ratnagiri, As 4; Messrs Mirza Abdul Latif Mogul Member of the School of Industry Committee, Ratnagiri, V D Joshi, Pleader, Ratnagiri, N B Keer, Karkun, Ratnagiri Taluka, each Re 1; Mr. D L Nadkarni, Head Clerk, Executive Engineer's Office, Ratnagiri, Rs. 2; Messrs J K Sawant, Karkun, Collector's Office, Ratnagiri, S K Surve, Karkun, Collector's Office, Ratnagiri, G S Sawant, Karkun, Collecter's Office, Ratnagiri, B B Nadkarni, Karkun, Collector's Office, Ratnagiri, each As. 8; Messrs. Dambekar and Keluskar, Malwan, Rs. 2; Mr. V K Mehandale, Karkun, N D Prant Office, Ratnagiri, Re 1; V O W, Re. 1; Mr G V Dangi, Shirastedar, C D Prant Office, Ratnagiri, Rs. 2, Mr K S Damle, Karkun, C D Prant Office, Ratnagiri, As. 8; Mr Amberkar, Sub-Registrar, Javli, Satara, and Mr. G B Shinde, Devgad, Re. 1 each.

THE Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province intends visiting Kohat to distribute Orders of Merit and distinguished conduct medals to the men of the Border Police and ordinary Police, who exterminated the Jandrai gang of Kohat raiders.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PARSI SHOP-KEEPER LOOTED.

Sentence Reduced in Appeal.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. DONGRAYA SONYA.

For the Accused :—Mr. C. H. Rele.

For the Crown :—The Government Pleader.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Session judge of Khandesh, who had convicted the accused under Sections 395 and 398 of the Indian Penal Code for offences of committing two dacoities and attempting to commit dacoity.

It appears that the complainant Merwanji, a Parsi, was a liquor shop-keeper at Raipur in Navapur Peta of West Khandesh. He lived in a lovely building in a jungle far removed from habitations, the nearest village being over a mile. Part of the building was used for residential and part of it for shop purposes. His household consisted of himself, a grown up girl and a small boy with five shop servants. On a Friday night he retired as usual at about nine o'clock. Soon after he heard violent knockings against the door and saw a gang of some ten Bhil dacoits effect entry into the house by breaking open the door. The dacoits were armed with weapons and had muffled their faces. They tied Merwanji's arms with a rope and demanded money. He was too much terrified and out-numbered to offer any resistance. He opened the shop bore, and the dacoits picked up what money they could lay hold of. They then marched him to the shop and there they helped themselves to liquor and filled a pitcher and a gallon measure with it for consumption later on. They then put the five servants and Merwanji into the house and chaining it from outside departed. They carried away besides the above money a lot of wearing apparel and clothes belonging to Merwanji and his servants and fired the gun they had as a sort of warning against pursuit. Later on in the small hours of the morning the gang coming across three carts on a road about a mile from Navapur stopped them, and compelled their owner and occupant to hand over to them his money purse containing about Rs. 20.

On evidence both the assesors found the accused guilty of the offence of dacoity but gave them the benefit of doubt in regard to the other charge. Agreeing with them the Sessions Judge convicted all the accused of dacoity and differing from them, he further convicted the appellant and one other accused under Section 398 and sentenced them to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a term of seven years. The rest were sentenced to three years' hard labour.

Against this decision the accused No. 9 appealed, and his Lordship Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that the evidence as to the offence under Section 398 was not of a satisfactory character. The conviction and sentenced under that Section were accordingly quashed. As regards the offence under Section 395, Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment was set aside.

TRANSPORTATION IN OLD AGE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. RUDRAGAVDA BIN IRBASANGAVDA.

For the Accused :—Mr. M. V. Bhat.

This was an appeal fromthe decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who had convicted the accused, an old Lingayet aged 70, on a charge of murdering his niece Nilawakom Adivepgavda and sentenced him to be transported for life.

The facts of the case were that the deceased Nilawa was a widow who, having lost her only son, decided to adopt her younger brother. On a Tuesday a meeting was held in her house with a view to the adoption, the accused went there and objected to the adoption of Nilawa's brother, urging that his son or grandson shuld be adopted. Nilawa refused to entertain that suggestion and the accused left the house saying that the adoption of her brother if carried out would have no good result. On a following Thursday the deceased went behind one of the stacks in the yard to obey a call of nature. The accused came out and took up his position near the stacks. Nilawa came from behind one of the stacks and the accused seized her by the hand and then struck her with a sickle which he had concealed under his clothes. She died in about half an hour. The assessors found the accused guilty but recommended him to mercy "as he was an old man and the witnesses were from his family." Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted him and sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th October.

There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Tuesday morning next, the 5th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

The Sergt Major will attend the Riding School daily from 7-15 a. m. The Commandant hopes that those members residing in the Fort will attend.

Those members anticipating joining the Standing Camp are requested to send their names to the Sergt Major Gymkhana Chambers.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

The School closes during the month of October.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 4th October.

346.—Detail for the week ending 9th instant.

To-day Monday 4th instant.—"G" Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30p.m.

Wednesday 6th instant—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday 8th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

347.—Issue of Arms.—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to Members of the Corps at Headquarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p. m. daily except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements at once.

348.—Musketry.—Wednesday 6th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for practice for the Viceroy's Cup Competition.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

349.—Transfers.—No. 6089 Cadet C. Watson and No. 5723 Cadet M. D'Mello are transferred from "H." to "C." Coy. in the rank of Volunteers.

350.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows :—

No. 6752 Vol. D. Watson, "G" Coy.
No. 6753 Vol. D. Hannah }
No. 5441 Vol. J. Walker } "C." Coy.
No. 6754 Vol. J. Cline }
No. 6755 Vol. D. MacAlister }

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.



SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Second Meeting—Third Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 2.

The Poona racing season proper, so-called the big meetings, came to a close this afternoon after a month's delightful racing, made up of seven meetings. Sport has been tip-top and class and breed both of the Walers and Arabs has been of the best, and in thorough keeping with the traditions of the Deccan capital with its ever-increasing popularity of the sport of kings. Throughout the weather has been lovely and the attendance of the public was quite a record one. Large fields were generally out and provided many an exciting and close finish. Barring Peru—Wise Bird incident, everything passed off harmoniously and the only drawback from the public point of view was that they came off second best in their encounter with the ringmen.

To-day there was another big crowd out on the course, and as on the previous occasions, there were big upsets, favourites standing true in only two events out of the six. The day opened with the jump race, the choice of the public, Squire Alfred, found only a second place, Dirty Boy, true to his form, making an easy win of it.

In the Arab five furlong rase, a rank outsider, Selection, well-ridden by young Brown, turned up the winner, the favourite Zari not even placing.

The long distance horse race found only two starters, Hunting Horn and Flaneur. Flaneur made the running, but at the home turn Mr. Kelso's horse had the measure of his rival and won comfortably.

A dozen Arabs were stripped for the Turf Cup—one and half miles, and Second Thoughts and Sialkote at threes, Peculiar and Darianoor at fives and Jehangir at sixes divided the public fancy. It was a pretty race and Peculiar at last broke his spell of ill-luck, finishing in front of Darianoor and Sialkote.

An exciting finish was witnessed in the five furlongs horse race and Wise Bird like Peculiar had his revenge, winning by half a neck from his more fancied stable companion Posco, with Picturesque the the favourite third a neck off. The totalizator paid Rs. 146-8 for a win and Rs. 61-8 for a palce on Wise Bird.

The last race of the day, had a dozen starters and the public were able to spot the winner. Mumbra with Evans up won in a canter from Maimoon and Saree, the latter two also carrying plenty of place money.

All our visitors were on the course and amongst them one noticed their Highnesses the Maharajas of Baroda, Jodpur and Idar.

An attractive programme is out for the extras, and the eight extra meeting comes off on Saturday, the 9th instant.

Details :—

THE DECCAN PLATE.—One and three-quarter miles over 8 flights.

Mr J C Galstaun's Dirty Boy, 10st 5lbs J E Carter 1
Mr W T Miles' Squire Alfred, 9st 5lbs ...R Hoyt 2
Mr A A Apcar's Mount Dane, 10st ......L C Hoyt 3
Mr Vincent Clifford's Pincher, 9st 7lbs Northmore 4

ALSO RAN : Umutbee, 10st 7lbs.

BETTING : 6 to 4 against Squire Alfred, 3 to 1 Dirty Boy, 4 to 1 Mount Dane, and 6 to 1 Pincher and Umutbee.

THE RACE : Mount Dane led out followed by Umutbee and at the ten furlongs the latter took command with Mount Dane, Dirty Boy and Squire Alfred lying next. At the half mile Dirty Boy went up to the leader and soon passed him and at the three furlongs Squire Alfred got into the second place. Dirty Boy won easily by one and three-quarter lengths. Two and a quarter lengths between the second and third. Time—3mins. 21 2-5secs.

Winner trained by T. Ferguson.

Totalizator paid Rs. 52-8 on the winner and Rs. 19 and Rs. 18 for places.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr A Rehman's Selection, 6st 12lbs...P R Brown 1
Mr Heath's Plassy, 9st 1lbs ....Heeroo 2
Mr G K's Disfigure, 8st 3lbs ....Evans 3
Mr Adil's Zari, 9st 12lbs....................R W Fraser 4

ALSO RAN :—Hishan, 8st 8lbs; Orby, 7st 8lbs; Little Sanaya, 7st 6lbs; and Duxion, 6st 9lbs car. 7st.

BETTING :—6 to 4 against Zari, 4 to 1 Plassy, 6 to 1 Hishan, Disfigure and Little Sanaya, 7 to 1 Orby, and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE :—Little Sanaya was the earliest out of the gate and followed by Zari and Orby raced in front to the bend where Plassy took the lead followed by Zari and Selection. Past the distance Selection shot to the front and won comfortably by 1 1-4 lengths. Half a length separated Disfigure from Plassy. Time—1min 9 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Succaram.

Totalizator paid Rs. 102-8 on the winner and Rs. 35-8, Rs. 27, Rs. 22-8 for places.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—1 1-2 miles.

Mr Kelso's Hunting Horn, 9st 1lb............Ames 1
Mr Radha Mohan's Flaneur, 7st 3lbs......Whalley 2

BETTING :—3 to 1 on Hunting Horn, and 3 to 1 against Flaneur.

THE RACE.—Flaneur led Hunting Horn, to the half mile and from there they raced level to the bend where Hunting Horn went to the front and won by half a length. Time—2min. 38 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

Totalizator paid Rs. 13 on the winner.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—1 1-2 miles.

Mr G K's Peculiar, 9st 5lbs ....Evans 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Darianoor, 8st 5lbs..A Ferguson 2
Mr R R S' Sialkote, 9st 2lbs ....J Killorn 3
Mr W S Clarke's Alma, 8st 6lbs ....Forster 4

ALSO RAN :—Second Thoughts, 9st 5lbs; Balmoral, 8st 10lbs; Jehangir, 8st 4lbs; Pinkie, 7st 12lbs; Antica, 7st 7lbs; Soheil, 7st 4lbs (car. 7st 5lbs;) Mooreed, 6st 10lbs; and Cato, 6st 9lbs (car. 7st.)

BETTING :—3 to 1 against Second Thoughts and Sialkote, 5 to 1 Peculiar and Darianoor, 6 to 1 Jehangir, and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE :—From a good start, Peculiar led Jehangir, Sialkote, Antica, Pinkie and Balmoral and at the first bend Sialkote took second place and Pinkie third. At the nine furlongs Second Thoughts took command followed by Sialkote, Pinkie, Peculiar, Jehangir, Mooreed and Antica. At the half mile Sialkote, drew level to the leader and soon took the lead with Balmoral and Second Thoughts lying next and at the distance Peculiar and Darianoor began to come up. Past the laws the pair overhauled Sialkote and Peculiar forging ahead won by a length. One and a half lengths between the placed horses. Time—2min 52 1-5secs.

Winner trained by J. C. Smith

Totalizator paid Rs. 90-8, on the winner and Rs. 26-8, Rs. 18-8, and Rs. 23 for places.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Wise Bird, 9st 2lbs ....Ames 1
Mr R R S' Posco, 8st 2lbs ....J Killorn 2
Mr G K's Picturesque, 8st 13lbs ....Evans 3
Major Sir J Milbanke's Manlock, 6st 11lbs car. 6st 12lbs.......................................E Andrews 4

ALSO RAN :—Lord Merv, 8st 8lbs; Bucolic, 7st 6lbs; and Singleton, 6st 13lbs.

BETTING :—6 to 4 against Picturesque, 3 to 1 Posco, 5 to 1 Singleton, 6 to 1 Bucolic, 8 to 1 Wise Bird, and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE :—Posco led out followed by Picturesque, Singleton and Wise Bird, and at the three furlongs Singleton on the outside took command. At the home turn, Singleton fell away and Posco and Picturesque were level in front with Wise Bird coming up on the rails. In an exciting finish, Wise Bird won by half a neck, a neck separated Posco and Picturesque. Bucolic refused to face the gate and bolted. Time—1min. 2 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee

Totalizator paid Rs. 146-8 on the winner and Rs. 61-8, and Rs. 24 for places.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr W S Clark's Mumbra, 8st 2lbs............Evans 1
Mr M Goculdas' Maimoon, 7st 6lbs ......A Hoyt 2
Mr R S Forage's Saree, 7st 11lbs ....Southal 3
Mr Haji Ali Sabak's Company, 8st 1lb......Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN :—Bay Middleton, 9st 11lbs; Salanic, 9st 1lb; Mudkoor, 8st 5lbs; Multiform, 8st; Corrector, 7st 8lbs; Wordie Major, 7st 7lbs; Real Blood 7st 4lbs; and Fairfield, 7st 1lb.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Mumbra, 3 to 1 Maimoon, 4 to 1 Bay Middleton, 7 to 1 Salanic, Mudkoon and Saree, and 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE :—Bay Middleton led out for a spell, then Salanic went to the front with Corrector and Mumbra lying next. At the distance Mumbra assumed the lead while Maimoon and Saree also began to come up. Mumbra won easily by three lengths. Three-fourth lengths between the second and third. Time—1min. 22 3-5secs.

Winner trained by T. Kendall.

Totalizator paid Rs. 45-8 on the winner and Rs. 16-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 26-8 for places.

BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

King's Own vs. Lincolns.

A LARGE crowd of spectators watched a good match in the second round of the Tournament on Saturday, in which neither the King's Own Regiment nor the Lincolns were able to score a goal. An exchange of long kicks opened the match and then the Lincolns' left wing got going nicely and Marklew, after having passed two men, was pulled up by Dromey. The King's Own then got away dangerously, but Ashworth, the centre, was too much forward and the ball went behind. The game had been pretty fast, but the pace now slackened a bit and play settled down for some minutes in the Lincolns' end where Smith saved a long dropping shot from Ralph. The Lincolns went away again and Parkinson put in a hot shot from the wing which brought the goalkeeper to his knees. The game was now moving quickly from end to end, but both goalkeepers were doing good work and while both teams had speedy forwards, their passing was frequently erratic and the backs were generally able to nip in and clear. Towards half-time the King's Own began to have rather the better of the game, but missed at least two chances of scoring. Mitchell kicked over the bar with an open goal before him and another goal should have come from the left wing had not their slowness given Butters a chance to tackle successfully. There was still no score when the whistle sounded.

In the first minute of the second half Ashworth was nearly through for the King's Own, he had only the goalkeeper to beat from short range, but slipped as he was taking his shot and Smith cleared easily. At the other end Hughes tipped a nasty shot from Drake over the bar. The Lincolns' outside left was playing a good game and followed this with a nice centre which Butters kicked clear and a rather hot shot which Hughes gathered. There was a warm five minutes' round the King's Own goal and the Lincolns now did most of the attacking until the end. The King's Own got away occasionally and Mitchell threw away another chance by shooting wide. The game ended in a pointless draw and will be replayed on Tuesday.

Result :—

King's Own 0
Lincolns 0

TEAMS.

Lincolns—Goal : Smith ; backs : Butters and Dromey ; halves : Jackson, Wickham, and Greatorex: forwards: Parkinson, Parsons, Dwane, Marklew and Drake.

King's Own—Goal : Hughes ; backs : Walsh and Stokes ; halves: Carney, Ralph and Brown; forwards : Moore, Mitchell, Holmes, Ashworth and Harris.

In the team race the R. F. A., Kirkee, beat the Royal Dragoons by twelve points. Bomb. P. H. Kelly was the fastest man in 13 1-5secs.

MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

Leicesters Easy Winners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 2.

In the final of the Madras Rugby Tournament, the Leicester Regiment beat Madras this afternoon by three goals and two tries (21 points) to nil. Madras were without the services of two of their best three-quarters, but played up very well and fairly held their opponents until half-time, after which they failed to stay so well as the soldiers.

CRICKET.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH vs. GRINDLAY GROOM.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday the 2nd and resulted in a win for the Telegraphs by 37 runs. This match decides the winners of the Shield. There is only one more match to be played and if the Telegraphs win or lose they will still be the holders of the Shield. Scores :—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

H Netscher, c Ker b Punthakey ...	4
G Sorris, b Punthakey ...	21
G Edie, b Mistri ...	4
D Rodrigues, l-b-w Chinoy ...	3
S D'Silva, b Mistri ...	17
A Taylor, c Motiwala, b Limji ...	10
A D'Silva, b Mistri ...	3
N U K Leslie, (Captain) c Ker b Punthaskey	5
V D'Souza, b Mistri ...	0
C St Anne, b Mistri ...	4
J Foregard, not out ...	0
Extras...	11
Total ...	82

GRINDLAY GROOM.

B Mistry, b Sorris ...	5
N Chinoy, c Edie, b Taylor ...	6
B Patel, c Rodrigues, b Taylor ...	10
N Davar, l-b-w Taylor ...	4
D Limji, not out ...	7
J Drivar, l-b-w Taylor ...	0
J Shapoorji, l-b-w Sorris ...	2
J Ker, b Sorris ...	0
P Chinoy, b Sorris ...	0
P Motiwala, ct D'Silva, b Taylor ...	1
F Punthakey, l-b-w Taylor ...	0
Extras ...	10
Total ...	45

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd October 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	3	11	30 p.m	0	21
Suez	3	2	15 p.m.	6	25

NOTICES.

Owing to frequent interruptions direct communication Teheran Recht telegrams for Recht and following places Mendgil, Enzeli, Khorreemabad, Shaparud and Astara via Teheran can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-7-09).

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (10-7-09).

Chinese Administration notifies that Traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09).

Yunnan reports Yangtse lines still working badly (20-9-09).

Cable Cheik Said Perim interrupted (16-9-09).

Turkish Route interrupted (27-9-09).

SEVERAL joint stock banks are reported to be now coming forward in the United Provinces to finance the district Co-operative Banks, which again lend to the village Co-operative Credit Societies, started under the Act of 1904. Their transactions are still upon a small scale, but it is hoped they will increase as confidence grows.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL JUTE.

Final forecast of the jute crop. On an average of the five years ending 1907-08, the area under jute in the torritory to which the Bengal forecast relates has represented 21·1 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.

Acreage.—The area under jute according to the final district returns now received amounts to 511,500 acres compared with 512,800 acres shown in the preliminary forecast. The reduction is chiefly due to a revision of figures by the District Officer of Darjeeling.

The acreage for each of the five years 1905 to 1909 is shown below :—

Year.	Acreage.
1905	569,300
1906	780,400
1907	931,200
1908	548,700
1909	511,500

The area under jute this year in the Cooch Behar State which is not included in the above figures is estimated at 20,000 acres, against 22,000 acres last year.

The decrease in the area sown with jute this year compared with the area sown in previous years is attributed largely to the fall in the price of jute.

Weather Conditions.—In the winter months there was very little rain, so that in some districts ploughing and sowing were retarded. Since the end of April, however, the weather conditions have been on the whole favourable. The Kissengunj sub-division of the Purnea district suffered severely from floods in June, and the crop in Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, and the Sonthal Parganas also suffered from excessive rain. The July rainfall was short in all the important jute-growing districts of this Province but in August considerable damage was done to the crop in the low-lying tracts of the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah.

Outturn.—The most important jute-growing district in this Province is Purnea, and the District Officer estimates a crop 74 per cent. of the normal. Only two other districts have an area of over 50,000 acres under jute—Hooghly and the 24-Parganas, where the outturn is estimated at 78 per cent. and 100 per cent. respectively.

According to the District Officers' estimate the total outurn of the Province of Bengal, including Cooch Behar, comes to 78 per cent of a normal yield against 62 per cent., the estimate made by this Department last year. Since the district returns were received, the Director has caused special enquiries to be made, and these show that the outturn in some districts had been underestimated. After careful calculations based on these enquiries, the Director estimates a crop yielding 1,329,380 bales, or 84 per cent. of a normal crop.

From the reports of the District Officers, it appears there is little of last year's crop held over in the districts, except perhaps in Cooch Behar.

Consolidated Forecast.—The Director of Agriculture of Eastern Bengal and Assam estimatss the area under jute in his Province to be 2,201,200 acres, and the outturn, 5,877,204 bales. The total outturn for the two Provinces is therefore, 7,206,584 bales, or 88 per cent of the normal. A consolidated note is appended.

Statistics for Nepal, Upper India and Madras, not included in these figures, are given below:—

Nepal	81,800 bales.
Upper India via E. I. R. ...	6,100 "
Madras via B.-N. R.	900 "

From a note kindly furnished by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it appears that exports from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909 amounted to 4,630,611 bales, and that the quantity purchased during last year by local mills amounted to 3,649,845 bales a allowing as usual 500,000 for country consumption, the total comes to 8,780,456. The 1908 crop (including the above figures for Nepal, &c.) was estimated by the Departments at 6,399,600 bales. The large discrepancy between these figures is attributed partly to an underestimate of the surplus jute from the crop of 1907 and partly to the unexpected heaviness of the crop due to the late harvest. It was anticipated that a portion of the crop would be lost through an insufficiency of water for retting, but the rivers rose unexpectedly, and filled the khals after the figures for the for the forecast had been collected.

Consolidated note on the final forecasts of the jute crop, 1909, for Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam,

Acreage.—The area under jute is now estimated at 2,732,700 acres—an increase of 4,600 acres over the figures in Dacca in the Parliamentary Forecast. This is mainly due to a revision of figures in Dacca and Faridpur.

The acreage for each of the five years 1905-09 including the figures for Cooch Behar is shown below :—

Year.	Acreage.	Year.	Acreage.
1905	3,128,300	1908	2,856,700
1906	3,482,900	1909	2,732,700
1907	3,974,300		

The decrease in the acreage this year compared with the previous year is largely attributed to unfavourable weather in many districts at the time of sowing and to the fall in the price of jute.

Weather Conditions.—Owing to the almost entire absence of rain in the cold weather the soil was deficient in moisture and unfit for ploughing and sowing of jute until late in April. Towards the end of April good rain fell and conditions improved. Since May the season has been favourable, but heavy floods in June, July and August materially damaged the crop on low lying tracts, particularly in the districts, of Dacca Faridpur Binajpur, Kangpur, Bogra, and the Kissenganj sub-division of the district of Purnea. In some districts there was an apprehension of scarcity or water for retting, but recent enquiries show that the supdly is sufficient.

Outturn.—Thirteen districts have each an area of over 50,000 acres under jute; the District Officers of Mymensingh, Tippera, Pabna and the 24-Parganas report a normal crop. In Jalpaiguri the District Officer reports the crop 90 per cent. of the normal, in Faridpur 87 per cent., in Hooghly 78 per cent., in Purnea 74 per cent., in Rangpur 73 per cent., in Dacca 66 per cent., in Dinajpur 65 per cent., in Rajshahi 61 per cent., and in Bogra 60 per cent.

According to the estimates of the District Officers the total outturn of the two Provinces will be 845 of a normal crop. Since the district returns were received both Directors have had special enquiries made and they are opinion that some of the estimates are unduly pessimistic. After careful calculation on the basis of these inquiries the Directors estimate a crop yielding 7,206,584, or 88 per cent. of a normal crop.

From the reports of District Officers it appears that very little of last year's jute crop remains in the districts, except perhaps in Cooch Behar.

Statistics for Nepal, Upper India and Madras, not included in these figures, are given below :—Nepal 81,800 bales, Upper India via E. I. R. 6,100 bales, Madras via B.-N. R. 900 bales.

From a note kindly furnished by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce it appears that exports from 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909 amounted to 4,630,611 bales, and the quantity purchased during last year by local mills amounted to 3,649,845 bales; allowing as usual 500,000 for country consumption, the total comes to 8,780,456. The 1908 crop (including the above figures for Nepal, etc.) was estimated by the Department at 6,390,600 bales. The large discrepancy between these figures is attributed partly to an underestimate of the surplus jute from the crop of 1907 and partly by the unexpected heaviness of the crop due to the late harvest. It was anticipated that a portion of the crop would be lost through an insufficiency of water for retting, but rivers rose unexpectedly and filled the khals after the figures for the forecast had been collected.

INDIGO IN U. P.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under indigo crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 16·7 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.]

The exact area sown with indigo will not be known until December next; but the return published by the Irrigation Department for July 1909 shows this year a slight increase of 1,030 acres; the indigo area irrigated from canals being 15,018 acres compared with 13,988 acres last year. In the eastern districts some decreases have been reported. For the whole province the total area is estimated at 31,500 acres compared with 30,651 acres last year showing an increase of two per cent.

Indigo was sown at the usual time from March to July and germination was good. Owing to the early commencement of the rains irrigation was less resorted to than usual, and no injury from hot winds has been reported. In the Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand and Allahabad divisions the season has been favourable to the indigo crop and a full normal outturn is at present estimated. In Oudh the yield is estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal, and in Benares and Gorakhpur divisions at 50 per cent. of the normal, owing to the damage caused by floods and insects. For the province as a whole the yield is estimated at 80 per cent. of the normal compared with 85 last year.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4.)

A good many masterpieces of the Belgian schools are included in the gallery, notably by Stevens, Leys, Braekeleer, Courtens, Smite, Claus, and Gilsoul. The date of the sale is not yet known, but that it will actually take place is not at all doubtful, for as a confidant of the King told a press representative "the King sells everything, absolutely everything." This is substantiated by the fact that he has also sold the whole of the set of furniture which his father Leopold I., received from his father-in-law, King Louis Philippe of France. This furniture was priced by an American merchant, who offered little money for it, saying that the historic value of the set was difficult to prove. The story goes that the King thereupon sold the merchant an autograph letter of the French King, wherein the despatch of the furniture is announced. This melancholy business is being eagerly discussed among the public, and it is generally deplored that Leopold II. should stain the last years of a very successful and even glorious reign by dealings which are far more commercial than Royal.

AUSTRIAN ESTIMATES DOUBLED.

The financial demands for military and naval purposes for Austria-Hungary, which were made known on Wednesday and details of a which I wired you, have caused painful surprise. Only to-day has a clear understanding of the figures of the common Budget been obtained because they appear to be extremely complicated, for the reason that suddenly requisitions for several millions are brought forward which must at once be liquidated. The total cost of the annexation of Bosnia, together with the Servian conflict, amount, according to the official statement, to £13,400,000, and this sum has been in the great part already expended. Nevertheless, it is acknowledged that the figure will eventually reach £16,000,000. Further financial consequences of the annexation crisis are comprised in the figures of the demands for the military and naval expenses. In connection with this it may be remarked that in next year's Budget large sums are included which have already been incurred as part payment for the military and naval necessities. It is to be noted that the first instalment for the Dreadnoughts is restricted to £600,000. The additional naval expenses amount altogether, and after this restriction, to £2,840,000. Altogether the two Governments' demands for 1910 reach the huge figure of £32,400,000, which is double the ordinary requirements. Most of the papers defend the Government's demands, on the ground that war would have cost much more, but critical voices are also heard. The *Zeit* writes to-day :—"Count Aehrenthal is passing through some bitter days. The cost of his successful Balkan policy is now presented to the peoples of Austria-Hungary, but no one is willing to pay it. Count Aehrenthal was prematurely dubbed the Austrian Bismarck. He has not mastered the internal difficulties of the land. He is no State Chancellor with a universal outlook, only a prominent bureaucratic Minister with the specialist's shortsightedness." The *Arbeiterzeitung* stigmatises the financial demands of the Dual Governments as an insane programme which will enormously increase the political and Parliamentary difficulties in both countries. The Hungarian Press connected with the Independent party, roundly declares that this party will never accept the exorbitant demands of the military authorities, even if the Emperor were to entrust the Independents exclusively with the administration.

GREAT STORM.

Deluge of Rain in Six Countries.

SOLDIERS INJURED BY LIGHTNING.

London, Sept. 18.

Remarkably severe thunderstorm yesterday burst over Barkshire and Oxfordshire and parts of Buckinghamshire, Warwickshire, Hampshire, and Surrey, and considerable damage was done by the great downfall of rain.

The lightning struck one of the tents of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, now at Fulbrook, near Burford, Oxfordshire, for the manoeuvres, running down the pole and shattering a rifle. Five non-commissioned officers of the 1st Cheshire Regiment, who were in the tent, were thrown to the ground and injured. Quartermaster-Sergeant Jackson and Sergeant Blears so badly that they were taken to hospital.

Captain H. S. Hodgkin was standing at the entrance of another tent close by talking to the sergeant-major as the flash came. He fell forward into the sergeant-major's arms unconscious. He also was taken to hospital. The condition of the patients is not serious.

Hailstones of unusually large dimensions fell and covered the roads for miles. In Oxfordshire much damage was done to the uncut corn.

At Reading the peals of thunder broke many windows. The downpour of rain that followed the thunder convered the main streets in into rivers, and the electric tramway cars had to plough through a foot of water. The Thames rose with remarkable rapidity. The lightning struck a house at Caversham smashing a chimney stack, making a hold in the ceiling and doing considerable damge inside.

Over half an inch of rain fell in an hour at Buckingham, and in the low-lying portions of the town the houses were flooded. The lighting distrubed the instruments in the signal box at the railway station, disconnecting all communication, and traffic was stoped for two hours in consequence. At Dorking a boy returning home from school had his umbrella struck and shattered by lighting, though he himself escaped injury. A horse was struck and so badly injured that it had to be killed. The storms were due to a shallow irregularity of atmospheric pressure moving north from mid-Channel into the Midlands.

THE STORY IN PARIS.

A brilliant display of lightning, a few loud claps of thunder, and a short heavy storm in Paris last evening were followed in the small hours of this morning by a thunderstorm of tropical violance, which burst immediately over the city. The lightning was extraordinarily vivid, and the thunder deafening, while the immense quantity of rain that fell quickly converted the gutters into rivulets, and at once cleared the streets of the few people then out of doors.



THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHION FORECASTS.

If the couturiere is inclined to keep her schemes for the coming months more or less under lock and key, details of the new materials are beginning to circulate in Paris, writes a correspondent, and are eagerly seized upon by all those who have grown weary of the constant procession of white frocks and the stereotyped plainness of the summer tailor-made.

AUTUMN MATERIALS.

Amongst approved fabrics for the autumn and winter silk and velvet will play leading parts. After years during which plain cloth has proved the piece de resistance which the tailor has persistently put before us, it is interesting to learn that these rich materials are to be as much in vogue for the tailor-built costumes as for the smarter and more habillee frock. The woman who has passed the first rosy period of youth can find as much solace in their handsome solidity as her, ancestresses who consoled themselves with their silks and velours for the early period of superannuation which was ruthlessly thrust upon them.

A VELVET RESEMBLING CREPON.

The crepon craze has by no means subsided, and the new velvet which will be used for the smarter and more ornate gowns has a surface very much resembling it, and as soft and supple as the petal of a rose. This lends itself admirably to the draped affects, while for the severer type of costume there will be a variety of striped velvets, the fashion of to-morrow being to introduce these in two colours, black and grey, green and grey, and brown and purple being more than favoured in this connection.

ANOTHER NEW FABRIC.

Another new material which will have an equal claim to attention as the weeks go by, boasts the somewhat uneuphonious name of "ratine." This, which is thickly corded, and is very rich and handsome, with a dull and somewhat lustreless surface, like poplin, has been promised an immense vogue, and is specially adapted for the tailor-made costume or the long coat. A new serge which will be pressed into service during the coming months recalls the ci-devant oatmeal cloth, which in days gone by was elaboratery worked in crevel wools in trails of forget-me-nots and Banksia roses, and which provided work for amateur embroideress during long evenings "under the lamp" when the repertoire of drawing-room pieces such as "The Maiden' Prayer" and La Pluie de Perles" had been eexhausted. All skirts for walking will be made to clear the ground, while the fashionable manche will be long enough to reach to the hand and almost extend to the knuckles.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 2.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, excluding the extreme North and Eastern Bengal; local in Bihar, the East of the United Provinces and the South of the Peninsula. Monywa, Kyaukpyu and Akyab had three inches; Diamond Island, two; Toungoo, one and a half; Moulmein and Bassein, one; Dhubri, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur, half; and Cuddalore, one.

The disturbance in the North-East of India has almost disappeared and over the greater part of the North-West and Central India. Temperature and humidity is nearly normal.

Forecast gives no important change.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 3.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma (excluding the Tenasserim Coast) and local in Upper Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, while a few showers are reported from Bengal, the Bombay Deccan and the South Peninsula. Bhamo had two inches; Silchar and Saugor Island, three; Narayanganj, one and a half; Gauhati and Bogra, one; Trichinoply, one and a half; Bangalore, two; and Malgaon, one. The area of overcast skies is still further diminished, and region from which no cloud is reported has increased.

Forecast.—No important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd October, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies continue clear. The air is becoming drier but at Lahore humidity remains above the average. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Allahabad where they remain moderately clouded. The air is damper in the north-east while the usual amount of moisture is present in it elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud persists at Kotah and skies continue clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Ajmer, in defect at Jaipur and normal in other places. Temperature is normal but at Ajmer it is low during day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud has decreased and skies are more or less lightly clouded in parts of Kathiawar and Cutch. The air is slightly damper at Veraval and Ahmedabad. Day temperature remains generally low; night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north-west and southern part of the division. The air is drier at Saugor while it contains the usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased over Bombay and skies are now generally moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad has had 1·21" of rain and Malegaon 0·10". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity has increased and is in excess in the area of rainfall. Maximum temperature is in defect at Aurangabad and Sholapur; minimum is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall though light has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan. In the Peninsula, Bangalore reports 0·80" and Bellary 0·11". Cloud has increased on the West Coast and also in the Peninsula. The barometer continues to rise briskly to rapidly at most places.

Thunderstorms with local showers are likely in the Peninsula. A few falls may occur in the Bombay Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURN.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 18th Sept. on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week........	400	100	......	500
Or per mile of Railway........	23	6	......	29
For previous 9 weeks of half year	3,720	2,310	......	6,030
Total for 10 weeks	4,120	2,410	......	6,530
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	456	40	1	497
Per mile of Ry..	27	2	......	29
Total to corresponding date..	4,420	595	22	5,037

Increase for the week ....Rs. 3
Do. to date......................Rs. 1,493

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE BOYCOTT.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—It is true that recently the boycott in Bengal has not expressed itself with the extreme violence of its earlier manifestations, but it is evident that the movement is still being kept alive with the most malignant persistency in Bengal. At practically all political meetings leaders who call themselves Moderates are accustomed to demand from their audience a renewal of what is termed the "Swadeshi vow," and to insist to their callow and uneducated hearers that by means of the boycott alone can the political and industrial regeneration of India be evolved. In view of the action taken by the Government in suppressing the National Volunteers and other bodies which were employing violence to propagate boycott principles, it is no longer possible for Bengali leaders to suggest that force should be employed to convince people who did not believe in the boycott. But what is suggested is the method of social ostracism. It is hopeless, of course, to expect the public at home to realise quite what outcasting means to a Hindu. It is a degree worse than the excommunication of the older days of the Church. The man is cut off from all communication with his own people. He becomes a pariah. This social ostracism cannot, of course, be resorted to in the case of every Bengali who buys European goods, which have in the case of many articles become practically a necessity for millions in Bengal. Even the leading boycotters themselves are obliged to have European goods in their houses and about their persons. The boycott has for the most part been directed against cotton and woollen manufactures, and the people who are being ostracised are the middlemen who retail them. In the case of Marwaris, who are mostly Jains, violence is not actually employed but it is threatened. Many large Marwari buyers in Calcutta have been threatened with bombs if they continue to give orders for Manchester goods to European houses. As a result of these tactics it is absolutely true that the Calcutta warehouses are full of fabrics that cannot be sold. Many prominent Marwari [illegible] have been absolutely ruined, and a number of the biggest European import houses have had either to close down their piece-goods branch or to put up with a very small business where they previously had a large one. As for the stocks in the warehouses they tend to grow larger as the Marwaris and Indian buyers who had given forward orders now state that they cannot afford to take delivery.

VOLUNTEER TRAINING.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Although it has been said that Lord Kitchener during his tenure of command in India was singularly unsympathetic towards the Volunteer movement, and although it is certainly true that he was unwilling to spend money upon it, one of his last public acts was to issue an Army Circular which ought to be welcomed by every Volunteer in India. It defines very clearly the duties which are to be expected from Volunteers and how they are to be trained for them. One would have thought that these obvious necessities would have been provided for long ago, but as a matter of fact, although orders have been issued from time to time pointing out the value of this or that section of "Infantry Drill" or "Combined Training," Volunteers have been left very much to themselves, with the result that the force in India as a whole has been condemned as inefficient. There is the hope, however, that if the instructions contained in Lord Kitchener's last order are faithfully carried out Indian Volunteers will come to take a real and definite place as a factor in the defence of the Empire. The Army Circular lays down that the two important subjects to be taken up by all, except corps which have a special or technical role, are musketry and all the duties generally of practical as divorced from what may be styled "ceremonial" soldiering. These subjects, says the Circular, "will certainly interest the men more than learning such things as the Manual Exercise, and so on, at which they can never excel and which are of very doubtful use to them. Volunteers should be taught to look on themselves as experts in their own line, and in most of the subjects detailed above they may reasonably hope to compete with the regular army." One does not see in the above any want of sympathy with the Volunteers. Indeed, the words we have quoted, coming, moreover as they do from the foremost of living British soldiers, contain in a sentence more real encouragement than could be found in a volume full of phrases of admiration and meaning nothing. This is the first time, we imagine, that Indian Volunteers have been told that they ought to look upon themselves as "experts," and that in some directions they may "reasonably hope," to compete with the Regulars. . . . It unfortunately happens that the outside public judge of the efficiency of a Corps by its success in ceremonial drill. Calcutta is the largest Volunteer centre in India, and once a year Calcutta units have to parade with the Regulars upon an occasion when the Viceroy and all the fashion are present and passing judgment. It is not in human nature to disregard the unkindly comment that is often passed upon the Volunteer units on Proclamation Parade days, and hence every year Volunteer officers are tempted to devote all their energies to smartening up their men for this occasion, and both companies and battalions spend valuable hours in learning how to "march past."

SANITATION IN BENGAL.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—In that section of his report on sanitation in Bengal which deals with sanitary works, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Clarkson, I.M.S., states that considerable impetus has been given to the efficient working of the Department during the year 1908 by the setting apart by the Government of India of the sum of Rs. 4 1-2 lakhs to be devoted to sanitary works. The allotment encourages local authorities to work up schemes for sanitary improvement which would otherwise never be attempted if it was not for the hope of participating in a portion of this grant. Often in the case of municipalities considerable difficulty is experienced in bringing proposed schemes into effect, due chiefly to want of funds. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, in his review of the report, explains that the major portion of the expenditure must be met by local effort, and, if the ordinary sources of revenue are insufficient by the raising of loans or by recourse to private liberality. His Honour gives some good reasons why schemes should not be financed for the greater part from general revenues. In the same section of his report, Lieutenant-Colonel Clarkson makes some interesting comparisons of death-rates in various areas before and after the execution of certain important sanitary works. He feels certain that with the introduction of filtered water-supply, the incidence of cholera and dysentery and diarrhœa has greatly diminished in the towns concerned. At the same time the improved water-supply has not in all cases proved an unmixed blessing, as the want of an efficient drainage scheme to carry off the large quantity of waste water has resulted in increased fever mortality, and the death-rate figures of Howrah, the suburban area of Calcutta and Berhampur are given as in instances in point.

CHOLERA AT CALCUTTA.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The fact that the two dish washers who were responsible for the outbreak of cholera in the Presidency General Hospital were, as Professor Haffkine remarks, apparently in the best of health, whilst one of them, as compared with his dingy brethren seemed particularly clean, will cause general comment. It will certainly add weight, and interest, to the theory recently advanced by American doctors in Manilla that there are carriers in cholera, and probably other diseases, even as has been proved to be the case in enteric and typhoid fevers. These carriers are persons evidently immune and to all intents and purposes in the most robust health, who yet secret and disseminate the fatal bacilli, and this not for a limited period, after recovery from an attack of the disease, but for lengthy periods, extending over months and even over years. The discovery is one of great importance, especially in India, where so frequently the health authorities find themselves puzzled by obscure outbreaks. The American doctors in the jails at Bilibid and Meisic, in Manila, made the discovery, but they seem, unfortunately to have neglected to isolate and specially to treat their "carriers." It would be well if Indian Medical Scientists would take up and complete the enquiry, the results of which would be of the utmost importance and interest.

Two new submarines, C29 and C30, will shortly be ready for delivery from the works of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, of Barrow-in-Furness, and instructions have been given for them to join the recently formed Section VII. Flotilla, to be stationed on the east coast of Scotland.

BY THE WAY.

SIC TRANSIT—

Of all the mountains of Europe, there is probably none that is more beloved of the English tourist than the Lion of Lucerne, and the information, conveyed by the "Times," that this familiar figure is slowly and inevitably crumbling away will cause an acute pang of regret in countless breasts. The Lion, designed by Thorvaldsen, was unveiled in 1821 in commemoration of those famous Swiss Guards who perished at the Tuileries in 1792. The simple dignity of its conception can hardly be described for those who have not seen it; nor do the numerous models give an adequate idea of those surroundings to which it owes no small part of its attraction. To the Swiss themselves the loss will be even greater. It is a memorial of the crowning act of that long service which Swiss troops gave to French Court and a protest against that Revolution from which the Swiss of that time suffered so much. Carved out of rock, it might have been supposed that it would last for ever; but the soft nature of the sandstone and the constant dripping of the water were factors not taken into account. One more imperishable monument thus perishes.

BIG GAME AT MARSEILLES.

Marseilles is emphatically a place not to be in at the present moment. In landing the cage of a big Bengal tigress, a horse took fright and kicked the cage to pieces. In a flash the tigress was out and leaping along the quay. How it was that nobody was killed is a mystery, yet the fact remains that a little dog was all she succeeded in defeating in her first rush. She felled, indeed, a seaman to the ground, but his companions beat her off with chair and logs of wood. And now, most wonderful of all, she has disappeared. All Marseilles is barricaded, and the suspected quarter is guarded by bands of armed police. The tigress is, of course, doomed, but she may yet do fatal damage before some one succeeds in shooting her.

SMOKED CITIZENS.

A new and more than usually determined attempt is being made, this time by representatives of the chief northern manufacturing centres, to abate the coal smoke nuisance. It is not, one imagines necessary to advocate the claims of this reform. The nuisance is not only comprehensible, but experienced by all town dwellers to-day. Yet if the necessity of the reform needs no proof, the necessity of supporting it may be recommended. In spite of the question and the considerable efforts that are made to obtain some amelioration, the general public remains entirely indifferent. In the crowded areas where the poorer inhabitants dwell, a great deal of the ill-health and consequent misery is directly traceable to the smoke pouring from the factories of careless manufacturers. It is a state of things more in accordance with the conditions of fifty years ago than of the present day, and the question needs to be set on a broader and national basis, and that at an early date.

AIR AT ST. STEPHEN'S.

From time to time the question of the ventilation of the House of Commons is brought forward by some long-suffering politician, some gasping reporter or some shocked and choking visitor. But during the present long sittings of the House, the problem has become acute. For one reason or another, our legislators have frequently to breathe the stagnant air from twelve to fifteen hours on end, and it is no wonder that members complaint that the last few hours of these long sittings are useless in producing any illuminating discussion, and worse than useless in the excursions made into the strength that should be reserved for the morrow. As things are now, the career of a politician is as much a question of physical efficiency as that of a soldier, and the ideal member is not the man with brains, but that tireless pedestrian who never wearies of of tramping backwards and forwards to the lobbies. If the architects are powerless to invent any scheme of improvement, one suggests that the members should build themselves an open-air palace, on the Swiss system, at Sydenham Hill, and leave their present quarters to London County Councillors.

CLOUDS IN MEXICO.

Except for a short period, Mexico has been a Republic since 1824, but it is seldom that a small Republic has so continuously a consistent administration as Mexico has enjoyed since 1877. In that year General Porfirio Diaz was elected President, and his seventh term of office is due to terminate on November 30, 1910. But although seventy-nine years of age, the old Dictator has no intention of tamely retiring. His intention is to secure his re-election, to take a certain Americanised Mexican, Mr. Corral, into partnership, and gradually to resign the administration to him. Mexicans, however, as a writer in the "Nation" points out, object to having a new President foisted upon them by the old, and they also object to Americans. The military and democratic champion is General Reyes, who, disclaiming any revolutionary intentions, is recognised as the author of several mild disturbances, and narrowly escaped arrest by Diaz's troops. The President dare to make away with him, even if his reported return be true, and there the matter, for the moment, rests. So much European and American money is sunk in Mexico that all the financial world will anxiously watch developments.

RESERVED THIRDS.

A suggestion is put forward for the benefit of those passengers on lines such as the Midland who cannot afford first class, and who could and would afford second-class fares but find no carriage to go in. The suggestion is that the system of "reserved carriages" should be extended for their benefit, not for naught as at present, but on the payment of an extra fee. By this means a person of sensitive, delicate or retiring nature but of modest means, who would fair flee from the odour of eggs and bacon, sardines, onions, stale fish, and staler shag, but has got no wings for the flight under present conditions, would obtain the protection now only vouchsafed to large family parties going considerable distances. At the same time, railway companies who adopted this system of "reserved thirds" in lieu of secondclass carriages would be released from the necessity of running half-empty seconds, as too often happens now. The only objection to the plan is that, as everyone knows to their cost, it is precisely when the train is most crowded, and the delicate soul is most likely to be forced to make acquintance with odours of sardines and onions, that a railway company is most reluctant to grant the privilege of a reserved carriage. Perhaps, however, the extra fee would overcome the reluctance.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

From Marienbad comes the news that the King has given permission for the cinematograph to accompany him on a hunting expedition in which he will take part. His Majesty expressed a desire that the scene should be laid at Sandringham, and accordingly arrangements will be made there in November for the experiment. There is nothing more typical of the age than the cinemotograph—realistic, rapid, and democratic—and it will give to many a pleasant sense of intimacy and familisarity to watch the King at work, or rather at play. But here is, indeed, an end to that little privacy that Royalty can still call its own.

THE OLD GUARD.

When one heard how the first-nighters turned up at Drury Lane in anticipation of the first performance of "The Whip" our hearts, writes a London correspondent were stirred afresh within us. For here came a wholesome breath of the good old times of not so very long ago. "The first arrival—a lady—took up her position outside the amphitheatre door, armed with a camp-stool, shortly after eleven o'clock." Immense! Bravo! That is something like. That was in the spirit in which bubbling youth was wont to fight for the high honour of a front seat in the pit in days when the drama was the drama and the playgoer had not been pampered with luxurious cushions and room for his legs and marshalled queues, and Bernard Shaw, and one thing and another out of all his hot enthusiasm for theatres. There may be those who lament the fact that only for "Drury Lane Drama" or the pantomime or, possibly, musical comedy, can such enthusiasm be evoked. Personally I like the enthusiasm so well that I will not examine too captiously into its origins or its justification.

THE "Minotaur," which relieves the "King Alfred" as flagship of the China cruiser squadron, has hitherto been attached to the First Cruiser Squadron of the Home Fleet. The "Minotaur" is an armoured cruiser of 14,600 tons, was completed in 1908, and cost a million and a half sterling. She has four 9·2 inch and ten 7·5 inch guns as her principal armament and in her full speed trial covered a fraction over 23 knots in the hour.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

CHEMISTRY OF THE SUN.

An article on the "Chemistry of the Sun and Stars," by Mr. F. W. Henkel, in the current number of "Knowledge," gives some interesting notes on the results of recent investigations. Attention is called to the fact that it is the spectroscope which has revealed to us so much of the composition and physical state of the solar orb. The light which comes to us from the sun is influenced by nature of the elements composing it, and by their physical state. The spectroscope analyses this light, and makes it reveal the secrets of the sun's composition. The highly incandescent mass of the sun's interior would give a continuous spectrum, a band of rainbow colours without dark lines. But as the light from this passes through the cooler external envelope of vapour it is modified, and in consequence the spectrum is crossed by numrous dark lines.

MEANING OF THE DARK LINES.

It is these lines which reveal the composition of the sun's outer envelope. When iron, for example, is intensely heated it gives certain bright lines in the spectroscope. And in the solar spectrum there are dark lines corresponding in position to these. These are due to the vapour of iron in the sun's outer layers. In this way, it has been shown that a large number of terrestrial elements are present in the sun. Among recent discoveries may be noted the rare elements Titanium and Vanadium in the sun, and sulphur in one of the stars of Orion.

ARE OXYGEN AND SULPHUR ELEMENTS?

Among the elements not yet found in the sun may be mentioned chlorine, bromide, sulphur and oxygen. At the same time a number of dark lines in the solar spectrum representing other substances in the sun have not been matched by the bright lines of any terrestrial elements. This has led Sir Norman Lockyer to suggest that the above-mentioned substances are not really elements, and that in the great heat of the sun's atmosphere they are decomposed into simpler substances to which the unmatched lines are due.

STARS AND THE SPECTROSCOPE.

The spectroscope tells not merely the composition of the heavenly bodies, but also their movements. When the mass of heated vapour which gives rise to the dark lines is in motion towards or from the observer, these lines are displaced to the right or left. In this way the rate of cyclonic movements in the sun's outer envelope in connection with sunspots has been measured. The amount of displacement in the dark lines has also given data for the calculation of the sun's rate of rotation on its axis. The velocity of certain stars in the line of sight has also been calculated in a similar way.

CAPELLA A DOUBLE STAR.

A remarkable application of this branch of spectroscopic research is the discovery that Capella is a double star. The highest teslescopic powers applied to it had hitherto failed to detect this fact, and resolve the star into two. But in the case of double stars, where the two revolve round their common centre of gravity, there a is time when one is approaching and the other receding from the observer. This, though 'quite imperceptible to ordinary observation, is recorded by the spectroscope. The lines in the spectrum of the apparently single star, due to the approaching component, will be displaced towards the violet, and those due to the receding one towards the red end of the spectrum. Hence the dark lines in the spectrum will be doubled. And such a doubling of the lines has been observed in the spectrum of Capella.

TIME OF REVOLUTION.

And not only can the spectroscope detect double stars, it can also determine their period of revolution. As the approaching and receding stars revolve round each other they came into position in a line with the eye of the observer, and the separated lines close up. When this position is passed they will widen out again. There will thus be two widenings out os the dark lines in the spectrum for a complete revolution. In this way the spectroscope shows that the time of revolution of the double stars of Capella is 104 days.

"SENSE OF DIRECTION" IN INSECTS.

The remarkable way in which many insects find their way to their nests from considerable distances has led many naturalists to suppose they have a special "sense of direction." An interesting contribution to the study of the subject is made by Professor Plateau, of Ghent, in a recent issue of "L'Annee Psychologique." The conclusion arrived from a study of humble bees is that their power of finding their way is due to memory, and not to any special instinct. According to some skilful observers indeed, many insects make careful surveys of their arroundings before venturing forth from hive or nest

DUE TO MEMORY OF PLACES.

Professor Plateau quotes Dr. Romanes to the effect that hive bees only find their way home if they have learned the way by means of journeys of gradually increasing length. Other observers experimenting with other insects find that they do not find their way back if taken outside the range of their usual explorations. And according to Professor Plateau if a humble bee finds a suitable patch of flowers by following a zig-zag course of exploration it will seek it again by the same devious route, and not in a straight line from the nest. Thus he found that certain humble bees coming to visit a hollyhock in his garden always came over the wall some 25 yards to one side of the flower instead of directly opposite. They were following the devious route by which they had first found the flower.

THE MONKEY HATING EAGLE.

In the Cranes' House at the London Zoological Gardens a temporary home has been made for the Monkey-eating Eagle (Pithecophaga Jefferyi), a rare bird from the Phillippines, of which no specimen has previously been seen in captivity and about which not a great deal is known. At home monkies are too dear to be served to the animals in the "Zoo," and rabbits form the chief food of this interesting bird whose enormous beak and powerful claws are well fitted to deal with nobler game. The prevailing colour of its plumage is brown on the upper parts, the whole of the under parts being pure white.

HALLEY'S COMET.

It is seldom that a telegram of such interest to astronomers is circulated as that which was received from Professor Wolf, of the Konigstuhl Observatory Heidelberg, announcing that Halley's comet had been discovered. The photographic search for the comet began at Greenwich on Sept. 10, two exposures of 25min. and 30min. respectively being given the presence of the moon pevented longer exposure). On the two following mornings the weather did not permit of any exposures. The comet was not at first detected on the Greenwich plates, says the "Times," but after the receipt of the telegram a new search was made, with the result that very faint impressions of it were found. Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin have also carried the perturbations of the comet into the distant past, and have definitely announced that every return since 240 A.C. (with the two exceptions of 163 B.C. and A. D. 912) can be identified with an actually observed comet. The comet will be observable by photography only for the next two or three months; it may then be faintly visible in large instruments, and by the end of January in ordinary telescopes. It may be visible with the naked eye as a morning star towards the end of April, and as an evening star a month later, when it will be very near the earth. It will be much better placed at this time for observers in the southern hemisphere than for those in Europe.

THE sale of Sir William Throckmorton's library at the rooms of Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley, Conduit-street, recalls the wager of a century ago. This wager, made at the Throckmorton seat in Berkshire, was that it was possible for a person to sit down to dinner at night in a coat which twelve hours before was a growing fleece. The task was accomplished with about an hour to spare, and the various articles used in the process are still preserved.

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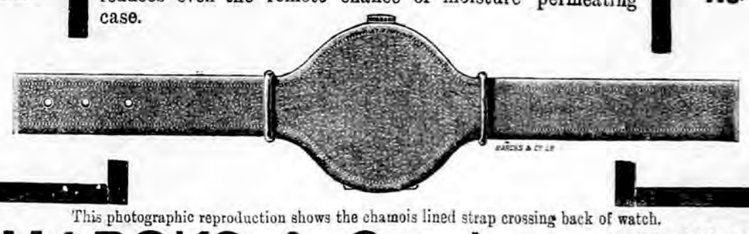


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